

SUBJECT

DAVID WILLIAM  
FERRIE

FIELD

OFFICE

NEW  
ORLEANS

C.A. #

82-2130

PART 2 OF 2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Sick, Scared Ferrie Felt World Held No Justice

By DAVID SNYDER

The man labeled "one of history's most important individuals" by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was also sick, sometimes scared, and bitterly sure that there was no justice for him in this world.

At the end of his life, the mysterious David William Ferrie lived in the

clutter of a second-floor duplex on, as he said, a diet of "coffee, cigarettes and Jello."

THERE ALSO were pills — bottles and bottles of them.

The bottles were clustered, a hodgepodge of shapes, sizes and colors, like some sort of surrealistic centerpiece on a coffee table in the middle of his living room.

My first contact with Ferrie was a telephone call late Friday afternoon following the appearance of the initial story in The States-Item on a new investigation launched by the district attorney into the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

FERRIE'S voice was nasal and almost inaudible. He said

he was physically sick and mentally tired of remaining silent on the investigation. He wanted to talk.

He did talk — about everything under the sun — for a span of four and a half hours that night. Until the day of his death he stayed in contact by telephone.

The man investigated on two different occasions by the DA's office in connection with the slaying met me at the downstairs entrance to his apartment.

HIS STEPS were feeble as we climbed the stairs to the second floor. He apologized for the slowness, but said he was suffering from encephalitis. He assured me that it was not contagious.

He also apologized for the

condition of the apartment. Renovation work was in progress, he said.

The living room was filled with the rank smell of old cigarette butts and the ashtrays were stacked with them.

FURNITURE, greasy with deep-seated dirt, rested on a litter-strewn, thread-bare carpet.

Dirty coffee cups cluttered the table tops and a dusty baby grand piano in one corner.

It was the room of a man who had ceased to worry about the niceties of life.

Ferrie either propped himself against the arm of a sofa or reclined full length against two soiled pillows as he related the details of troubles that had reduced him from a



DAVID W. FERRIE

"man of means" to poverty.

FROM TIME to time he broke into the narrative to lash out at the law, at justice and the news media.

Several times he asked if I thought he would be arrested in connection with the DA's investigation. He was to ask this question over and over during telephone conversations over the weekend and almost until the time of his death.

His head covered with a wig that was a rusty shade of red, his shoes off, and a cigarette or cup of coffee constantly in his hand, Ferrie talked almost non-stop.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans  
States-Item

Date: 2-23-67  
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SENT BUREAU

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Once he questioned the Warren Commission report on the trajectory of the bullets that crashed into Kennedy's body and head.

HE DRAGGED enormous medical tomes from another room and launched into a medical dissertation on the assassination. He knew the human body like his living room and you caught flashes of brilliance as he tried to explain his theories.

It fascinated him, but, he said, he knew nothing more about it than what he had read.

It was because of his knowledge of science that he had become a part-time investigator.

"Ferrie is a pilot," he told me, "but in complex cases involving science several attorneys have found it advantageous to have me investigate for them."

He was proud of his ability, both as a pilot and an investigator.

Ferrie told of winding up a tension-packed case for G. Wray Cull, of the celebration afterwards with friends, and of a spur of the moment decision to take a trip to Texas for some "relaxation."

COINCIDENTALLY, the case in federal court wound up on the same day that Kennedy was shot, and the trip to Texas was in part responsible for Ferrie's involvement in the assassination probe, he said.

Of the Texas ~~tour by car~~, Ferrie said, "I had no idea this would turn out to be a stupid move."

The reason for going to Houston, as Ferrie recounted it, was almost ridiculous in its simplicity.

"One guy remembered there was an ice skating rink in Houston, so we decided to go skating."

Ironically, Ferrie seemed to be in better spirits on the day before his death than on the first day I talked to him.

He had become engrossed in the business of putting together a law suit designed to bring what he considered his tormentors to justice. He had begun to fight back against a society he thought had handed him too many bad breaks.

FERRIE called often to ask about progress in the investigation. He read every scrap in the papers and watched every newscast on television.

On the day before his death, he called with a new theory on how the bullets struck Kennedy, and he wanted me to go to a pathology lab so he could show me what he was talking about with a cadaver.

He wanted me to arrange a lie detector test in case he was arrested.

But the new confidence apparently was window dressing.

The note found by his body expressed feelings he had expressed to me on a number of occasions and different ways.

"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## News Stories Tell Ferrie's Sordid Past

David William Ferrie's name first appeared in print here on July 12, 1954. The one-paragraph squib told of a talk he was to give before the Kiwanis Club.

In the 12 years intervening, newspaper headlines on stories carrying the Ferrie name grew larger and blacker. Finally, in death, he rated the banner headline on Page One. That was yesterday.

Here is a chronological list of newspaper stories concerning the former airline pilot who was a central figure in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Dec. 9, 1955 — Airlines soon will be equipped with instrument panels containing only 11 instruments, Ferrie, then an Eastern Airlines pilot, tells the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

June 24, 1961—Ferrie to speak on "The Recent Invasion of Cuba" before the Exchange Club of New Orleans.

Aug. 26, 1961—Ferrie booked in Jefferson Parish with committing a crime against nature on a 15-year-old boy and indecent behavior with three juvenile boys. Jefferson and New Orleans authorities claim the pilot used alcohol, hypnotism and the adventure of flying to lure the juveniles into committing indecent acts.

Aug. 26, 1961 — A search of Ferrie's home turns up numerous maps of Cuba and seven or eight World War I rifles with a quantity of ammunition. A juvenile tells officers he had flown to Cuba with Ferrie on several occasions. Ferrie asked another teenager to drive a Cuban citizen to Miami, police say.

Aug. 29, 1961—Orleans Parish district attorney charges Ferrie with intimidation of a witness in connection with the crime against nature cases pending against him. Officers said a youth told them Ferrie threatened that "a Cuban friend

(of Ferrie's)~ would take care of him if he didn't sign a paper saying he would not prefer charges.

(On Jan. 7, 1963, this charge was not pressed, or dismissed.)

Feb. 17, 1962—Ferrie arrested and booked with extortion. Police say they received information that the former pilot allegedly threatened an unidentified person in an attempt to have him influence a witness in the crime against nature cases against Ferrie.

Feb. 23, 1962—Judge Leo W. McCune of the Jefferson Parish juvenile court finds Ferrie not guilty on one of the five charges of indecent behavior with a juvenile.

(On Jan. 7, 1963, this charge was not pressed.)

Nov. 26, 1963—The district attorney's office arrests Ferrie and books him with being a fugitive from Texas. Investigators deny reports that two other men arrested at Ferrie's apartment the same day were picked up at the request of the FBI and Secret Service. The men were identified as Patrick L. Martons and Roland Beauboeuf.

(On Nov. 5, 1962, the Jefferson Parish district attorney's office not pressed all charges against Ferrie.)

Nov. 27, 1963—Ferrie, Martens and Beauboeuf released from custody after having been booked with vagrancy and held for investigation by the FBI and Secret Service. District attorney's office refuses to comment on the arrests.

Feb. 17, 1967—Orleans Parish district attorney's office is pursuing an intensive investigation into circumstances surrounding the death of President Kennedy, the States-Item reveals. Ferrie, booked in New Orleans as a fugitive from Texas just four days after Kennedy's murder, was kept under surveillance for the district attorney for a 24-hour period last month and was to have appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Feb. 18, 1967—Ferrie reveals to the States-Item that Garrison's chief investigator said in January the DA's office has "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy. Supposedly I have been pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy," the pilot said.

Feb. 20, 1967—Garrison bars reporters representing the States-Item and The Times-Picayune from a news conference, and charges that publicity in the case endangered the lives of the principals.

Feb. 21, 1967—Garrison says arrests in his probe are "months away."

Yesterday—Ferrie found dead in his apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. Police call the death "unclassified."

Today—Coroner reports finding ruptured blood vessel at base of Ferrie's brain. He said it caused a hemorrhage Garrison says he had planned to arrest Ferrie next week.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 23

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SENT BUREAU  
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# Sick Ferrie Felt Life Unjust

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David Lewis, a bus station baggage clerk who claims he had knowledge of a possible conspiracy to kill Kennedy, went to Garrison's office yesterday, again expressing fear for his life.

Miguel Torres, a Cuban exile who lived a block from Oswald on Magazine st. In 1963, was transferred from a jail cell to the Parish Prison hospital. Reportedly, there was a telephone call threatening his life.

Torres was returned to New Orleans from the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola last month for questioning by Garrison's investigators.



WHERE THE MONEY IS reportedly coming from to back District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of a plot to assassinate President Kennedy, is from JOSEPH RAULT, left, and WILLARD ROBERTSON. Rault, an oil company president, and Robertson, an automobile dealer, are among a group of New Orleans businessmen who have pledged to "privately finance Garrison's investigation. "No questions asked."

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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# OSWALD, FERRIE HERE TOGETHER DA IS TOLD

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1  
STATES-ITEM  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The States-Item learned today that District Attorney Jim Garrison has been given testimony that William David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald were seen together in New Orleans shortly before President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

This is in direct contradiction to Ferrie's statements before his death that he did not know Oswald.

GARRISON'S investigators were told by a New Orleans area law officer that he was making a routine check on Breakwater dr. at the lake-front in the early morning hours in the fall of 1963 when he found two men sitting in a parked car.

One of the men identified himself as Oswald, the officer said. The States-Item's informant was not clear on how the other man identified himself. But the officer has since identified Ferrie's body positively as that of the man he saw in the car.

The officer took the pair to his headquarters where his superior declined to arrest them on the grounds there was insufficient evidence they were guilty of any wrongdoing.

AFTER THE assassination, the officer said, he recognized Oswald's face and name from the pictures when he was accused of killing the President. He said he took no action because it was well-known that Oswald had lived in New Orleans.

Last week, when Ferrie's name was prominently linked to the probe, the officer gave the DA's office his information.

Ferrie, who was found dead Feb. 21, has been called by Garrison a key figure in his investigation of a possible conspiracy in the slaying of the President.

Garrison planned later today to issue a summary of the progress made in his investigation.

ALSO DUE later today was a news conference by Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta, who was expected to reveal that Ferrie's death has been classified as from natural causes.

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~~Dr. Chetta~~ has said previously that murder and suicide were unlikely causes of Ferrie's death, but an official classification has been held up pending results of toxicological tests.

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## LEAVING LIFE 'SWEET PROSPECT'

# Ferrie Note Attacks 'Unjust' Law Enforcement System

A typewritten note found in the apartment of Davis William Ferrie on the day of his death contains a bitter indictment of law enforcement officers, courts and American justice in general.

It concludes, "If this be justice, then justice be damned."

Ferrie, whom District Attorney Jim Garrison calls a key figure in his investigation of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy, was found dead in his apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. last Tuesday.

GARRISON REFERS TO FERRIE'S DEATH as a suicide, but Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta said Ferrie died of a brain hemorrhage.

The first paragraph of the note, which was undated, was revealed previously, but the remainder of the text was kept secret while the investigation progressed. Tests revealed the note was written on a typewriter found in the apartment.

Today, the States-Item obtained the full text for the first time. It reads:

"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable, and on the other hand everything that is loathsome.

"DAILY WE ARE PROPAGANDIZED more and more about a rising crime rate. But how do we know it is true? We don't, for we Americans have little or no access to the truth. Today I went to the police headquarters to see these 'public records' of this rising crime rate and nearly wound in jail for my trouble. I was searched, interrogated, verbally abused, had my record checked, and finally threatened. Needless to say, I did not see the 'public records.'

"Still more irking is to hear a superintendent of police, who rose through the ranks (thus proving that zero times zero equals super zero) stating that the solution to the crime problem was tighter and more stringent laws." A

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SENT BUREAU

seemingly-messianic district attorney concurred. ~~Together~~ these men proved themselves utterly unfit for office, just as they proved that an electorate cannot be depended on to pick the right man. The problems of crime rest deep in society. The problems exist in the existence of divorce and the absence of regulations.

"No parents would send him child to an amateur for dental work, nor a quack for an appendectomy. Yet what atrocious negligence is permitting other amateurs to raise children. Mere kids are allowed to marry because they have the 'urge.' How stupid can you get? Every expert tells in detail how children must be cared for physically, emotionally and intellectually. Yet society lets girls and boys, not yet capable of lover, beget children who, love-starved, turn to crime for some sort of identification. However, I don't think we will often see a district attorney or a police chief with brains to realize this.

"WE PAY SO MUCH ATTENTION to the law. I have not figured out the reason. I have watched judges like . . . at work. The various police and district attorneys and the like get to bend the judge's ear long before the trial. These judges of today deny defendants due process of the law. They permit the state to try the case in chambers, to have district attorneys form their opinions and decisions long before the defense gets a chance. Further, these same judges (and I am afraid it pertains to nearly all of ~~them~~) then comment, by word, glance, gesture or remark, on the evidence in front of a jury. If the defendant wins, these judges take it as a personal insult.

"When I was a boy my father preached that in the 'American way of life' you are innocent till proven guilty. No greater lie has been told. The man charged before the court has flat got to prove his innocence. Go witness a criminal trial and watch. The state is supposed to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. If you read decisions of the various courts of appeal and the Supreme Court you discover that truth and falsehood, right and wrong have no place in court. All the state needs is 'evidence to support a conviction.' If this is justice, then justice be damned."

FERRIE HAD NEVER BEEN convicted of any crime, but had had several run-ins with the law. He was accused of two morals violations several years ago, but he was found not guilty on one charge and other charges against him were dismissed. He was held for short periods and questioned in the Kennedy slaying investigation, both by local and federal authorities.

No charges were known to be pending against him at the time of his death.

There was no indication how long before his death he wrote the note, or when he made the visit to police headquarters to which he refers.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## European Papers Splash DA Garrison's Plot Probe

LONDON (AP)—Jim Garrison became a name as big as his 6-foot, 6-inch frame in Europe overnight by announcing his own investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Newspapers catering to the continuing European interest in the Dallas murder gave the story front page prominence on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

SPECIAL correspondents hurried to New Orleans to write at first hand about DA Garrison and his promise to convict suspected plotters against Kennedy.

The stories still are coming out. Last night Madrid's El Alcazar had a front page report headed: "The People Will Soon Know All the Truth About Dallas."

A correspondent for the evening paper quoted Garrison as saying in a special interview: "We know the names of everyone who formed the plot. But you know it is impossible for me to give you the names of these men."

IN MOST European countries Garrison's initial announcement of the inquiry got splash treatment but tended to drift to inside pages later.

But Communist newspapers kept booming the story. In a recent editorial, the Italian party organ L'Unita said the recent revelations left America "floating in a fearsome vacuum of ideals in which anything can happen and is happening."

In Yugoslavia, party line papers called the Garrison probe "bigger news in Europe" than in the United States. The Polish press agency said in a recent story that "at the root of the whole affair there must lie some very important political and financial rivalry."

WEST GERMAN interest was immense when the Garrison story first broke.

Bild Zeitung, West Germany's biggest daily, moved the story to page two the next day and said that "ever-increasing doubt was being cast in the United States" on Garrison's disclosures.

But interest picked up again with the death of David Ferrie, and Die Welt of Hamburg said: "The fact can no longer be denied that the persons bound to the Dallas tragedy do not live healthy lives."

IN FRANCE, newspapers fond of sensations gave major play to the story with treatments indicating they felt that something might develop out of Garrison's inquiry.

In Britain, Stanley Burch wrote in The Daily Mail, "Garrison, a handsome, flamboyant character, is an aggressively ambitious politician who could become governor of Louisiana or a U. S. Senator."

"Garrison's astonishing investigation is political ammunition of the most tremendous sort."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1

page 17

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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SENT BUREAU



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**LEAVING LIFE 'SWEET PROSPECT'****Ferrie Note Attacks 'Unjust' Law Enforcement System**

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It concludes, "If this be justice, then justice be damned."

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GARRISON REFERS TO FERRIE'S DEATH as a suicide, but Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta said Ferrie died of a brain hemorrhage.

The first paragraph of the note, which was undated, was revealed previously, but the remainder of the text was kept secret while the investigation progressed. Tests revealed the note was written on a typewriter found in the apartment.

Today, the States-Item obtained the full text for the first time. It reads:

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# Discounts Two Notes

## Chetta

## Officially

## Rules Ferrie

## Death

## Natural

Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta today officially ruled that David William Ferrie died of natural causes.

The coroner said he did this despite a second note found in Ferrie's apartment, apparently to a friend, in which he indicated he expected to die very soon.

"It would be easy for the public to say this is emotional suicide, but we cannot classify it as such," said Chetta.

HE DESCRIBED FERRIE as an "intelligent psychopath." He called him a "dangerous man, capable of doing anything." He said Ferrie was a "manic depressive with paranoid tendencies."

Ferrie, who was found dead in his apartment last Wednesday, has been called by District Attorney Jim Garrison a key figure in the DA's investigation of a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The note, the existence of which was not revealed until today, said:

"Dear —:

"When you read this I will be quite dead and no answer will be possible. I wonder

"Tell me you treated me as you did because I was the one who always got you in trouble. The police arrest. The strip car charge. The deal at Kohn School. Flying Barragona in the Beech.

"Well, I guess that helps ease your conscience, even if it is not the truth. All I can say is that I offered you love, and the best I could. All I got in return in the end was a kick in the teeth. Thus I die alone and unloved.

"You would not even straighten out—about me, though this started when you were going steady.

"I wonder what your last days and hours are going to be like. As you sowed, so shall you also reap."

The note, which was typewritten, was signed "Dave." The signature was also typed. The letter was not dated.

In these respects, it was similar to another note, part of which was revealed earlier, in which Ferrie described death as "a sweet prospect."

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1 1967

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

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## Denies Ferrie Man Seen with Oswald Here

A New Orleans law officer has told investigators for the district attorney that he picked up Lee Harvey Oswald on the lakefront here in late 1962.

The officer denied to newsmen an earlier report that he picked up David William Ferrie at the same time.

The States-Item learned that the officer was questioned by investigators on an incident in which he found Oswald and another man in a parked car on Breakwater dr.

HE BROUGHT the two to headquarters, where they were released when it was determined there was no evidence on which to base a charge against them.

Several persons who asked that their identities be withheld, said the officer told them the second man picked up was Ferrie, who Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has said is a key figure in his investigation of a plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Before Ferrie's death last Wednesday, he had maintained that he never met Oswald.

After the assassination, the officer said, he recognized Oswald's face and name from the pictures when he was accused of killing the President. He said he took no action because it was well-known that Oswald had lived in New Orleans.

Last week when the Ferrie matter arose, he came forward with information and was questioned by the DA's investigators.

HE DENIED A report by the States-Item in earlier editions today that he told the

investigators he picked up Ferrie and Oswald together.

In another development today, Gov. John J. McKeithen said he has instructed Col. Thomas D. Burbank, state safety director, to "cooperate fully" with Garrison in his probe.

Burbank, superintendent of state police, has been told to give Garrison any assistance that may be requested or desired.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans  
States-Item

Date: 2-28-67  
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89-69A-143

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FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

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## Two Mourners Attend Ferrie Funeral Rites

Funeral services for David William Ferrie were held today in a church with only two mourners attending.

A low Requiem Mass at St. Matthias Church was followed by interment in St. Bernard Memorial Cemetery.

Ferrie, a central figure in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, died last Wednesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

The death was classified natural by Dr. Nicholas P. Cietta, Orleans Parish coroner.

Ferrie's body was claimed by his brother, Parmalee T. Ferrie of Rockford, N. Y.

Only one man and woman attended the 30-minute ceremony while newsmen stood outside the church.

Ferrie had left a typewritten, unsigned note in his apartment. It read:

"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 43

New Orleans  
States-Item

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89-69A-144

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MAR 1 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

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## List of Key Figures In JFK Probe Here

Numerous names are appearing in headlines detailing the investigation of what the Orleans Parish district attorney says was a plot made in New Orleans to assassinate President Kennedy.

Here is a run-down on some of those who have figured in the probe:

**DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON**—Garrison, who initiated and is heading up the probe, has been DA since 1961. Garrison won't say what got him started on the probe, but promises that more arrests and convictions will result.

**CLAY L. SHAW**—Former managing director of the International Trade Mart, Shaw has been booked with criminal conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy. He denies any connection with any plot to kill the President.

**CLAY BERTRAND**—A mystery man mentioned in the Warren Commission report as seeking to hire New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews Jr. to defend Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination. In affidavits filed with Criminal District Court, Garrison's office has said Clay Bertrand is an alias used by Clay Shaw.

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**—A New Orleans native who was arrested after the 1963 assassination and accused of killing the President. He was shot to death two days later by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police station.

**DEAN ANDREWS JR.**—Andrews says he is unable to say whether Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are the same. He told the Warren Commission he saw Bertrand on two occasions, but gave conflicting descriptions of him. The commission said it was unable to locate Bertrand.

**SAM MONK ZELDEN**—A New Orleans criminal lawyer, he is representing Andrews. Andrews, who was ill at the time Bertrand contacted him, referred Bertrand to Zelden as a possible attorney for Oswald.

**JACK RUBY**—A Dallas nightclub operator who shot down Lee Harvey Oswald before a national television audience two days after Kennedy was slain. Ruby died of cancer in a Dallas jail cell while awaiting a new trial in the slaying of Oswald.

**DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE**—A New Orleans airplane pilot and private investigator who was found dead Feb. 22 in his apartment. His death was ruled natural by the coroner's office, but Garrison first said it was suicide. Ferrie was named in an affidavit filed by Garrison's office as joining Shaw, Oswald and others in plotting the President's death here in September, 1963.

**JAMES R. LEWALLEN**—Ferrie's former roommate, he was subpoenaed by Garrison and questioned just before Shaw's arrest. He is a Boeing Co. employee at the Michoud space center here.

**DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA**—Orleans parish coroner. He witnessed Garrison's interrogation under truth serum of a mystery informant who the affidavit says was present when Kennedy's death was plotted at Ferrie's apartment. He ruled Ferrie's death natural.

**WILLIAM GURVICH**—An official of the New Orleans Private Patrol Service, Gurvich is heading Garrison's investigation. He is the son of a former FBI agent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11

New Orleans  
States-Item

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### Ferris Flinchbaugh Search for Will

An attorney for the family of David W. Ferris, Kennedy death probe figure who died after the investigation opened, today went into Civil District Court with a petition to search for a will.

Attorney John P. Nelson Jr. represented Ferris' family, J. T. Ferris Jr. in filing the petition. Ferris was found dead in his apartment at 3636 Louisiana Ave. on Feb. 21, about a week after news reports of the probe first appeared.

Orleans Parish Coroner Nicholas J. Chenu, following an autopsy, reported Ferris died of natural causes.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14-A

New Orleans  
States-Item

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## Only Shaw's Eyes Betray Emotion

# Heat Hones Tensions at 'Plot' Hearing

By ROSEMARY JAMES

It was hot.

Even before the hearing got under way, you knew it was going to be hot.

You could conjure up an image of what it was going to be like inside Section H of Criminal District Court before you ever gained entrance . . . Like the inside of a sardine can—a tight squeeze and sticky.

IT WAS HOT in the halls. It was hot on the steps outside. And it was going to get hotter.

The heat was on in more ways than one yesterday at the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw, the respected, retired New Orleans businessman accused of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The perspiration dampening brows shirts and dresses was a result of more than just a hot March day and little or no air-conditioning.

THE TENSION that makes you sweat was there; you felt it yourself and saw it at work on others.

Outside, on the wide steps leading to the courthouse entrance, a throng of cameramen, their coats already off, mopped their faces with wilted linens, smoked, cracked jokes and complained about the weather, all the time their eyes en garde searching for a subject to rush with their cameras.

Occasionally, a television

interview or a still photograph of a minor figure in the proceeding would be set up against a backdrop of newsmen and the columned entrance, the only saving grace of the dingy old stone building.

DOTTED AMONG the clusters of working press were spectators who obviously had no hope of getting inside the courtroom . . . several women in slacks and shorts . . . a woman with her hair screwed up tight in curlers . . . a woman in a house dress carrying a tiny baby . . . a middle-aged man with a Brownie taking a picture of his wife, who had an airline zipper bag slung over her shoulder . . . several excited, giggling teenagers . . . courthouse regulars taking in the spectacle and generally chewing the fat . . . laborers in work clothes playing hooky.

Later, a hawk with multi-colored, bunny-shaped balloons showed up, newsmen rested sprawling on the grass or sitting on the steps, courthouse employees brought out their brown bags for lunch.

The heat, the picnickers, the Duke's mixture of people, the excitement . . . It could have been the scene of a summer political rally in any Southern town . . . Except for the waiting, the anticipation, the big question mark hanging there.

INSIDE, REPORTERS ambled down the marble hall, past the coffee stand, up the stairs and past the newly installed telephones, past the newly installed big brass letters spelling JIM GARRISON,

down the hall past Section H and down the stairs again, stopping here and there to interview another reporter or just to chat.

Spectators with assured passes to the courtroom exuded delight over their good fortune, while those with sort of tentative passes just waited and those with no passes at all complained about the size of the courtroom.

The cameramen saw him first. They saw Clay Shaw and his attorneys coming and they began to move while Shaw was still walking through the Tulane ave. traffic.

BY THE TIME Shaw reached the curb, he and his attorneys were at the center of a churning mob of newsmen. Deputies accompanying him had to shout repeatedly, "Move Back, Move Back!"

Shaw, with not a comment, with not a smile, moved up the stairs through a human corridor. At the entrance, cameramen fell back. No cameras were allowed in the building. Shaw and his attorneys were ushered into an elevator for the short ride to the second floor while reporters raced up the stairs in time to catch him entering the courtroom.

He carried a large book under his arm and casually puffed on a cigarette.

THE COOL dignity of this man, whose physical appearance can only be described as startlingly attractive, remained intact. Only his eyes betrayed any sign of emotion. They revealed pain.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 25

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MAR 15 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

W. O. L.

By the time Shaw entered the courtroom, most of the lucky reporters and spectators were in their assigned seats.

The second grand entrance of the day was made moments later by District Attorney Jim Garrison, who startled the world when he said that he solved the Kennedy assassination.

**HE DISARMED** the crowd of reporters yesterday with his deep-red, sensitive-looking sunburn and peeling nose. Garrison said he had been questioning a witness out in the sun and got so interested he forgot about the time.

Garrison appeared confident, if not jolly, and the giant strode through the crowd with his size 14 feet pacing off the steps at an easy gait.

Inside the courtroom it seemed cool at first. It seemed cool until you sat down and sat there for a while, arm to arm, nine bodies to a short bench. Then, it got stuffy and, then it got oppressive.

**AT ONE POINT** during the morning, Judge Bernard J. Bagert asked if the air conditioning was working.

The question of comfort was more on the mind during the earlier part of yesterday's session, however. After a brief recess, the moment came.

The identity of Garrison's mystery informant was revealed. Perry Raymond Russo, an insurance salesman from Baton Rouge. He began his testimony and the pace of the pencils and pens picked up, racing for every word.

**HE KNEW** David Ferrie, Leon Oswald and Clem Bertrand, he said. At a party he said he heard them plot to kill the President.

When he identified Clay Shaw as the man he knew as Clem Bertrand, he was calm. Garrison was calm. Shaw was calm, he eyes glued on his accuser.

A woman began to get pale. She was about to faint. She was grabbed by strong arms and rushed out of the courtroom, where she collapsed, choking. Coroner Dr. Nicholas P. Chetta administered smelling salts.

**INSIDE THE** pencils scratched frantically as Russo told his story. Shaw kept his eyes on Russo and he smoked.

Russo remained calm, but he talked fast and it was hard to understand him at times.

And Garrison continued his questions and his words were clearly heard.

**THE QUESTIONS** were interrupted by long legal debates over hearsay.

And then it was time for the lunch recess. The reporters and spectators emerged from the tightly guarded room, some with puzzled expressions, some smiling, some looking stunned, and those outside wondered what had happened.

Then a mad dash for telephones. One reporter pulled a muscle racing down the marble floor.

**STORIES WERE** being phoned and telecast all over the world.

After the race to get the news out first, reporters and spectators washed down unappetizing sandwiches with

soft drinks and coffee and jabbered to other reporters and spectators.

Those who had been inside rehearsed among themselves or related to those less fortunate.

TV newsmen wiped their faces and combed their hair and spruced up a bit for their audiences.

**FOR A MOMENT** the tension seemed to disappear.

Something had happened, after all.

As the time neared for the afternoon session, though, one could hear, from group to group, the questions beginning again.

**"WILL HE** stand up as a witness?"

"Can the defense find a flaw?"

"Why did he wait so long to tell his story?"

In the afternoon, Russo took the stand again. He answered the questions easily again and he talked too fast again and had to be stopped and slowed down so that everyone present could hear him report his story again.

**GARRISON WAS** still calm and his voice was still the most clearly understood of the lot.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond touched off a moment of humorous relief with his handling of an exhibit, a rifle. Judge Bagert questioned, "Have you verified that thing is unloaded, Mr. Dymond?"

Clay Shaw continued to stare at the witness and he continued to smoke.

And it continued to be hot.

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# SAW OSWALD WITH SHAW, SAYS WITNESS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans  
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A 29-year-old Negro, Vernon Bundy, testified today that he had seen Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald together on the Lake Pontchartrain Canal during the summer of 1963. Bundy identified photos of both Shaw and Oswald. He said, during the preliminary hearing for Shaw that he saw Shaw pass a roll of film to the man he identified as Oswald.

A physician-hypnotist testified today that he left Perry R. Russo in a post-hypnotic state Sunday and told him, "You will be amazed how acute your mind will be in the next few weeks."

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MAR 17 1967

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

89-69A-368  
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 MAR 17 1967  
 FBI - NEW ORLEANS

Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, a private physician who qualified as an expert on hypnosis, testified this afternoon in the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw, booked with criminal conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Russo is the key state witness who Tuesday testified that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie to kill the President.

There were these other major developments as the hearing wore through its fourth day today. Shaw's 34th birthday:

—Presiding Judge Bernard J. Bagert said today's testimony would continue into the evening hours in an effort to end the hearing. Otherwise, he said, it will extend into the weekend.

—The DA's office was apparently giving a lie detector test to a new mystery witness.

About noon today Assistant DA Charles Ray Ward and other officers were seen escorting a husky Negro man into the polygraph room at police headquarters. They were still in the room at 2 p. m.

Ward refused to identify the man but the States-Item learned he is Vernon Bundy Jr., a narcotics offender who is in jail on a parole violation.

Bundy reportedly told prison officials he had something important to tell Judge Bagert about the Shaw case.

In testimony at the hearing itself, Dr. Fatter and Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta were on the stand most of the day, testifying about the sodium pentothal truth serum questioning of Russo.

At one point, Dr. Fatter was asked:

"On March 12, Dr. Fatter, or the last time you saw him, did you give Mr. Russo a post-hypnotic suggestion?"

"I did.

"Will you tell this court about that?"

"I would like to read from my notes the exact suggestion given to Russo on March 12, 1967."

There were objections by the defense to this line of testimony, and Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara agreed with them. But he was overruled by Judge Bagert and Judge Matthew S. Braniff. The three-judge panel is hearing the case, which will determine whether Shaw is held for trial.

Dr. Fatter then read from a piece of paper the suggestion he made to Russo:

"That's right. Go deeper. Relax. Anytime you want to you may permit yourself to be cool, and calm and collected.

"This is a task you have voluntarily entered into. Let yourself do this task well. You're amazed how acute your mind will be in the next few weeks.

"You will be telling only the truth without fear or remorsefulness. All you are doing is telling the truth, nothing more, nothing less.

"Count to five, yet your eyes spring open. Remember, you have a task you elected to perform. You can do it well. You will do it well.

"Remember, the truth always rings out."

Dr. Fatter said he told Russo, "At the count of five, you will open your eyes" and Russo did.

It was also reported that an East Baton Rouge Deputy Sheriff named Nick Ross appeared at the courthouse today saying he had some information for Garrison's office. He said he once knew David William Ferrie.

Ferrie, a key figure in the alleged plot, was found dead here Feb. 22.

Dr. Chetta was closely cross-examined on the credibility of questioning done with sodium pentothal and hypnosis.

Dr. Chetta testified that Russo was hypnotized in his office last Sunday two days before the current hearing began.

The coroner admitted that he spent only an hour with Russo before the witness underwent hypnosis through the use of sodium pentothal. He had testified earlier that the quality of results of such questioning depends on the knowledge of the person administering the drug.

But he added that "I have had 17 years' experience dealing with this kind of work and I can acquire the fine points in a short time."

DR. CHETTA SAID RUSSO, A 25-YEAR-OLD insurance salesman, underwent hypnosis on Feb. 28 at Mercy Hospital, on March 2 in the office of Ward, and on March 12 at the coroner's office.

Russo told the court Tuesday that he heard Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie plot the assassination in September, 1963, in Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission reported Oswald did the killing alone.

Assistant DA Alvin Oser began questioning Dr. Chetta about details of Russo's comments while under hypnosis.

Defense Attorney F. Irvin Dymond objected:

"Your Honor, he is getting out of the realm of sanity of this witness and is trying to bolster the credibility of the witness and I object."

After some discussion, Judge Bagert overruled the objection.

Dr. Chetta was cross-examined by defense attorney William Wegmann. He asked the coroner whether fantasies appear in the mind of persons placed under sodium pentothal.

"Yes. It is up to the man doing the test to tell whether the person is lying or speaking in fantasy," said Dr. Chetta.

"ACCORDING TO MY NOTES, YOU GAVE RUSSO the drug the same day you questioned him. How long did you talk with him?"

"About an hour."

"Is this the only time that you saw Russo?"

"Yes, sir."

"Doctor, you said before that results depend upon the dependability or knowledge of the person administering the drug."

"It is true," said Dr. Chetta. "I spent only an hour with the patient before administering the drug, but I ~~have~~ had 17 years' experience dealing with this kind of work and I can acquire the fine points in a short time."

Shaw arrived at 9:50 a. m., apparently in good spirits. He shook hands and said "good morning" to one of the deputy sheriffs who has been in the courtroom every day of the hearing.

He then conferred with Dymond, sometimes smiling during the conversation.

THE FIRST WITNESS on the stand today was C. W. Johnson, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New Orleans.

He appeared in response to a subpoena by defense attorneys for records on Manuel Garcia Gonzales and Julio Buzenero.

In yesterday's testimony, Russo had mentioned two persons as having attended a party at Ferrie's house where the plot to kill Kennedy was allegedly hatched. Their names sounded like Julio and Manuel.

Johnson was asked by Dymond what records he brought to the hearing. He said he had two files relating to the same man, Gonzales.

He said it was a record of a Cuban who entered the United States as a refugee, containing an alien registration card, pictures and a small registration card.

DYMOND THEN MOVED TO HAVE THE records submitted as a part of the evidence. Judge Bagert then said, "I understand there are two folders. What is the other folder?"

"The other folder relates to a Manuel Garcia Gonzales who entered the United States as a temporary visitor," Johnson replied.

Dymond then asked, "Do you have any records on Julio Buzenero?"

"No, sir, no records at all."

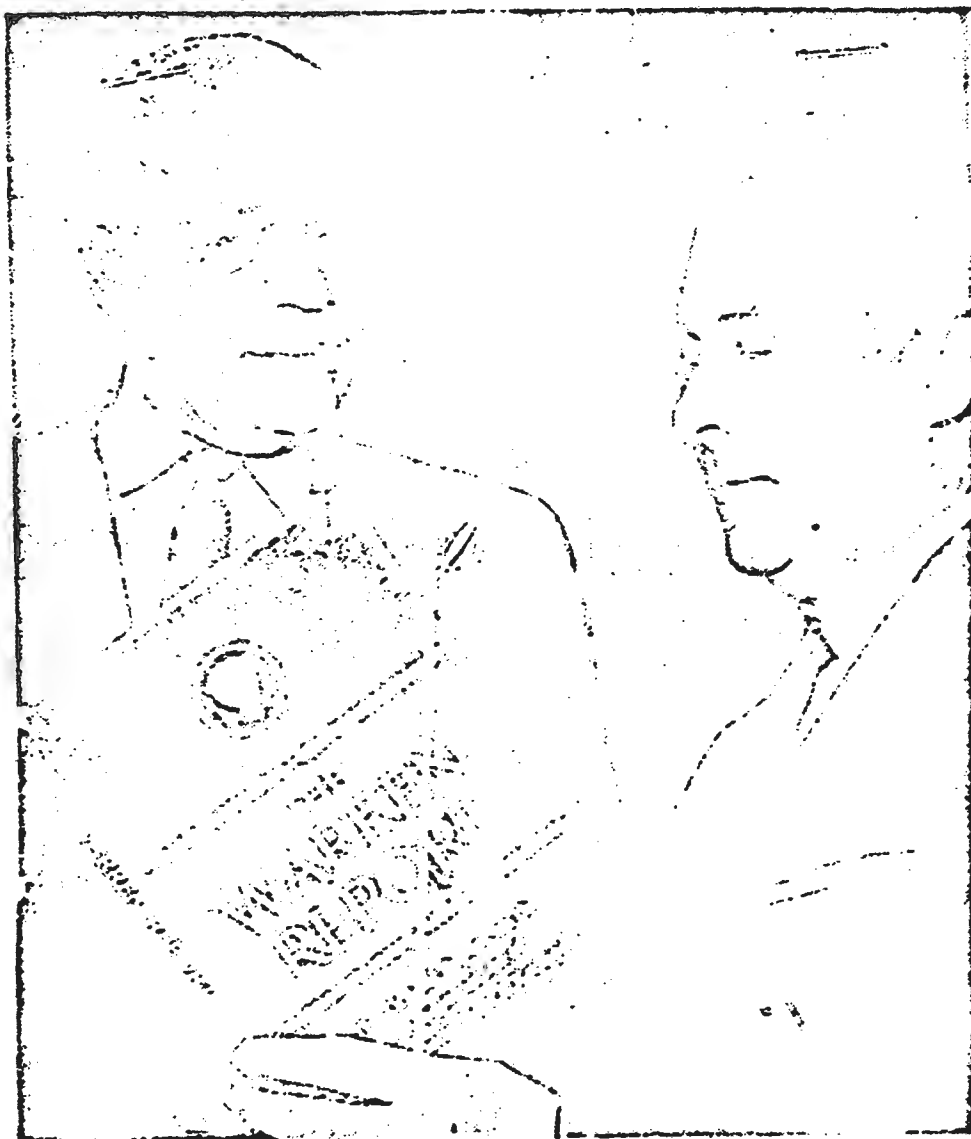
Johnson stepped down and Dr. Chetta returned to the stand. He had been testifying when the hearing recessed yesterday.

The two persons whose immigration records were brought by Johnson were themselves subpoenaed earlier by defense attorneys.

SHAW SHOWED signs of weariness as the hearing moved through its third day yesterday. His eyes were bloodshot, his suit rumpled.

"How would you like to swap places with me?" he asked a newsman, with a glum smile.

The two new witnesses were apparently a pair referred to by Russo as having attended a party at which he says a plot was hatched in September to kill the President.



—Associated Press photo by John Thornell.

**CH. J. SHAW** watches as his attorney, **EDWARD WEGMANN**, looks over a copy of The Warren Report prior to the fourth day of testimony in the preliminary hearing for Shaw, accused of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy. Judge Bernard Bagert has refused to allow the defense to enter the 26 volumes of the report as evidence in the hearing.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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### Ferrie Recording Sent to Garrison By EBR Officials

A 1961 tape recording containing the voice of David W. Ferrie, who has been named as one of the plotters in President Kennedy's assassination, was being played today for Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office by East Baton Rouge Parish officials.

Dist. Atty. Sargent Pitcher and a sheriff's deputy went to New Orleans last night with the recording.

Sheriff Bryan Clemmons said he would not know until later in the day whether Garrison's office attached any significance to the tape.

Pitcher listened to the tape about noon yesterday.

Clemmons said he had learned of the tape four days ago. The sheriff said he would have little comment about the recording until he hears from Pitcher later today.

He did note that the tape was not made in Baton Rouge. In the recording, Ferrie is believed to mention the names of about 15 persons.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

State Times  
Baton Rouge, La.

Date: 3-17-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

SENT BUREAU

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19-157-280

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MAR 20 1967	
NEW ORLEANS	

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2

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Perry Raymond Russo material, Civil Action #82-2/30

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# DA Will Seek to Show Oswald In CIA Undercover Role Here Pro-Castro Involvement Called Sham

By ROSS YOCKEY and HUK MAY  
(Copyright 1967 by the New Orleans States-Item and  
The Times-Picayune Publishing Corp.)

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation will seek to show that accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was not a Communist but an undercover agent who aided the cause of anti-Castro Cubans here.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-5-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX  
11-22-63

Character:

or AFO

Classification: 89-64\*  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

*Will*

The revelation came from informed sources today as additional evidence pointed increasingly toward a deep involvement of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency activities among certain principals in the DA's continuing inquiry.

Garrison's investigation is said to have taken a definite trend toward what are believed to be indications that persons employed by the CIA were responsible for Kennedy's death.

SOURCES close to the Garrison probe painted a picture of Oswald which was diametrically opposed to the one sketched by the Warren Commission.

The Warren Commission named Oswald as the lone assassin of Kennedy, who was shot to death at Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. It showed him as a confused, Communist-oriented young man who was driven to kill Kennedy by a deep need for public recognition.

If Garrison's reported conclusions are proved correct, however, the Warren Commission would be refuted, not only by the existence of a plot but by Oswald's active participation in CIA-sponsored anti-Communist activities.

His activities in behalf of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee here during the summer of 1963 are believed by the DA's office to have been no more than a cover for his real job as an operative who worked closely with militant anti-Communist Cuban groups.

OSWALD, WHO was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days after Kennedy's slaying, was a New Orleans native who returned here early in 1963.

The Warren Commission reported that Oswald defected to the Soviet Union in 1959, less than a month after receiving a hardship discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps in Japan. (Later, he was dishonorably discharged because of the defection.)

Informed sources said Oswald may have been trained as an intelligence agent at Japan's Atsugi Air Force Base, a known CIA instruction camp.

His trip to Russia and the reasons surrounding it reportedly have been thrown open to serious question by the Garrison investigation.

The investigation of Oswald's operations in New Orleans are said to center on the fact that he used the address of a Camp st. building which also housed the offices of two avowedly anti-Communist organizations.

One was the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front, headed by Sergio Arcacha Smith, a current fugitive from Garrison's investigation. The other was Guy Banister Associates, led by the stormy onetime Federal Bureau of Investigation official and assistant superintendent of New Orleans police.

ARCACHA'S office was closed officially in 1962, almost

a year before Oswald lived in New Orleans for the last time. Banister was still operating his detective agency in the same building when Oswald printed the Camp st. address on Fair Play for Cuba handbills he distributed in the New Orleans area.

The weathered granite building stands at the corner of Camp and Lafayette with entrances on both streets. Arcacha and Oswald both listed their addresses as 544 Camp. Banister's was 531 Lafayette.

In late 1962, still another anti-Castro organization, the Crusade to Free Cuba of which Arcacha reportedly was a member, used the address to receive mail contributions.

The DA's office is said to have questioned witnesses who reported seeing Oswald, Banister, Arcacha and the late David W. Ferrie together in the building. Ferrie was a strange, hairless former airline pilot whom Garrison has called "one of history's most important men." He was found dead at his apartment Feb. 22—five days after the Garrison investigation became public.

A CLOSE friend and adviser of Banister's told the States-Item the veteran FBI agent was a key liaison man for U.S. government-sponsored anti-Communist activities in Latin America.

"Guy participated in every important anti-Communist South and Central American revolution which came along while he had the office on Lafayette st.," the source reported.

Banister, who died of a heart attack in the summer of 1964, is believed to have worked in cooperation with a U.S. military intelligence office here. Another source said he saw from 50 to 100 boxes of war munitions in Banister's office early in 1961.

FERRIE recounted his role as a CIA commando to a young friend early in 1961, before the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion when more than 1,600 CIA-trained Cuban invaders were taken prisoner.

The young man said Ferrie boasted of his role as an espionage agent and added that he had been wounded in the abdomen by the knife of a Castro militiaman during a hit and run attack on the Cuban coast in early 1961.

Garrison's office reportedly has autopsy photographs of Ferrie showing a 12- to 14-inch scar across the pilot's abdomen.

Ferrie is one of three men Garrison has charged plotted the death of Kennedy during a conference at Ferrie's Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment here two months before the President was killed. The other two are Oswald and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, retired managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart.

WHILE OSWALD was handing out Fair Play for Cuba leaflets in front of the Trade Mart during the summer of 1963, an anti-Castro group led by Ferrie was demonstrating on Canal st. a few blocks away.

There is no indication of what part, if any, Garrison may believe Shaw played in anti-Communist activities here. Shaw's attorneys have denied reports published in Italy that Shaw was linked with operations supported by the CIA there.

They have admitted, however, that Shaw was a director of the World Trade Center Corp., which had CIA ties attributed to it by Pasce Sera, an influential left wing afternoon newspaper in Rome.

Garrison insists that Shaw is the mysterious Clay Bertrand who telephoned Jefferson Parish attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. immediately after Kennedy's death and tried to employ him to defend Oswald.

ANDREWS, who told the story of Bertrand's call to the Warren Commission in 1963, was indicted for perjury after testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury that he was unable to make any definite connection between Bertrand and Shaw. Shaw denies any tie with Bertrand.

However, a Washington correspondent for the New York Times reported March 3—two days following Shaw's arrest—that an unnamed Justice Department spokesman said his agency was convinced "that Mr. Bertrand and Mr. Shaw were the same man."

The correspondent, Robert E. Semple Jr., told the States-Item he was given the information on the same day U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said Shaw had been investigated in 1963 and cleared of any complicity in Kennedy's assassination.

Semple said he went immediately to the National Archives where documents relating to the presidential slaying are stored. When he could find no reference to Shaw in Warren Commission papers, Semple said, he returned to the Justice Department and asked the basis for Clark's statement.

IT WAS then, he said, he was told that the Justice Department was convinced Shaw was Bertrand and "that was the basis for Mr. Clark's assertions this morning."

The Garrison investigation's brightening spotlight on CIA-sponsored anti-Castro Cubans was prompted in part by reports that Cuban groups here were angry with Kennedy because he "closed the door" on government military aid to them in the summer of 1953.

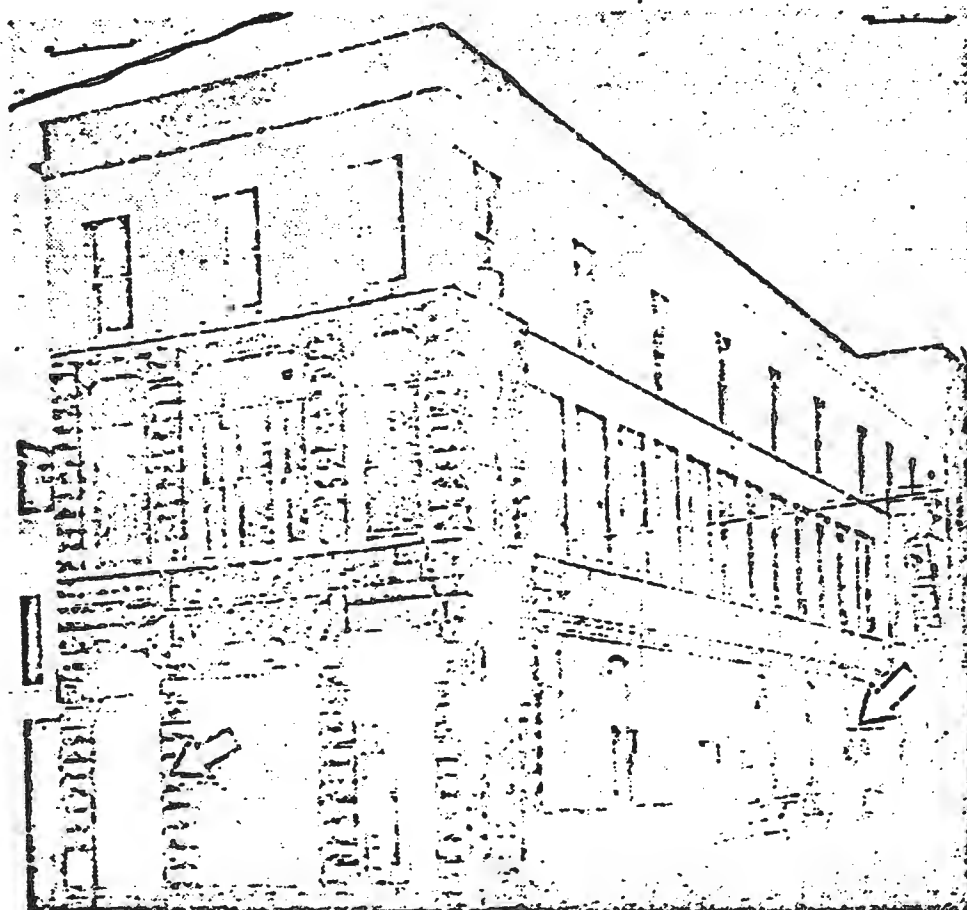
Two groups—one described as "covert," the other "overt"—were being trained here by the CIA for operations against Castro as late as June of 1963. One of them, said to have been led by Ferrie, was instructed in guerrilla warfare at a camp in St. Tammany Parish near Lacombe.

On July 31, a team of FBI agents raided a cabin close to the reported training site and confiscated a ton of war munitions, which included 100-pound bomb casings, powder, blasting caps and primer cord.

AN FBI source said the munitions had been traced to a Philadelphia origin, but no arrests have been made.

Immediately after the Lacombe raid, the so-called "overt" Cuban troop was disbanded and returned to Miami. The "covert" group disappeared.

On the day following the Lacombe raid, Secretary of State Dean Rusk was conferring with then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on a proposed nuclear disarmament treaty. Anti-communist Cubans here reportedly were disturbed over what appeared to be a growing rapprochement with the Reds.



—States-Item photo.

**THIS WEATHERED GRANITE** building at the corner of Camp and Lafayette sts. was spotlighted today by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation. It was both the headquarters of right wing anti-Castro activities and the address Lee Harvey Oswald used on pamphlets he distributed here for the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The arrow at right points to entrance at 531 Lafayette, the arrow at left to 544 Camp.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## SUBPENA GOES TO EXILE HERE

Testimony in JFK Case  
Being Sought

After claiming that accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was actually associated closely with anti-Castro elements in New Orleans, District Attorney Jim Garrison Monday had a grand jury subpoena issued for a former anti-Castro leader.

The subpoena was for Carlos Quiroga, 30, 3134 Derby Pl. Deputies of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. served the subpoena at Quiroga's residence. Quiroga was not home at the time.

Informed sources said Quiroga was leader of the Cuban Liberation Democratic Front in the early 1960s with Sergio Arcacha Smith and the late David W. Ferrie.

It was learned that Quiroga was questioned extensively by the district attorney's office in recent months and submitted to a lie detector test concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Quiroga is a Cuban refugee.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said he requested issuance of the subpoena.

### PLOT ALLEGED

Arcacha Smith, an anti-Castro leader in New Orleans in 1961, was charged with conspiracy to commit simple burglary of a munitions bunker by Garrison's office. Ferrie, a pilot, was being kept under surveillance by the district attorney before his death Feb. 22.

Quiroga was ordered to appear Wednesday.

This move followed Garrison's announcement Sunday night that he will seek a Senate investigation of what he called a Central Intelligence Agency cover-up of

Garrison said in an interview that the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperated in concealing facts of the assassination from the Warren Commission. He said he will take steps this week to convince the Senate of a need for a full-scale investigation.

Saying he has learned the true facts behind the assassination, Garrison charged that the CIA has knowledge that the Warren Commission's conclusions that Oswald, acting alone shot Kennedy is untrue.

### 'COVER' CLAIMED

Garrison pegged Oswald as a revolutionary working closely with anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans and Dallas rather than as a Communist. He claimed a Communist cover was used to mask his true activities.

"There is no doubt whatsoever," he said, that Lee Oswald, during his time in New Orleans, was continually and exclusively surrounded with, and even under the control of, persons connected with federal police agencies."

It is thought that Garrison may seek the aid of Sen. Russell B. Long in convincing Congress that an investigation is necessary.

Long, a personal and political friend of Garrison, reportedly was instrumental in prompting Garrison's investigation.

However, the district attorney told The Times-Picayune, "I have no time to travel to Washington to convince Congress or to try to convince anybody else. I do hope that in the course of time some interest does develop in Washington about the collusion of federal agencies, all of which are supported by tax money from citizens, in fraudulently withholding from the American people the true facts of Lee Oswald's activities and relationships."

Garrison accused federal agents of being accessories after the fact in the assassination by concealing facts.

"The federal agents who concealed vital knowledge regarding President Kennedy's assassination, and their superiors who are now engaged in a dedicated effort to discredit and obstruct the gathering of evidence in the case, are guilty of being accessories after the fact to one of the cruelest murders in our history," he said.

### 'STORY CORRECT'

Garrison termed a recent New Orleans States-Item story concerning Oswald and the CIA in New Orleans "essentially correct."

"Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba actions in New Orleans constituted a transparent sham. These actions were designed as a cover, while he was in fact engaged in no Communist activity whatsoever."

"His associations here were exclusively — not merely frequently, but exclusively — with persons whose orientation was anti-Castro, all of whom were plainly connected with federal agencies here."

Oswald's associates, Garrison said, were involved in a variety of revolutionary activities which were carried out with the full knowledge and consent of the CIA and the FBI.

These activities ranged from planning guerrilla strikes to procuring ammunition for smuggling into Cuba, he said.

"Federal agents were in close proximity to and well aware of these activities," said Garrison.

"They would positively — not just probably — know of Oswald's total involvement with these individuals engaged in anti-Castro planning and operations."

### AGENTS CALLED

Garrison has subpoenaed two federal agents, one of them an FBI man, for grand jury testimony Wednesday.

The FBI agent, Regis Kennedy, questioned Ferrie for the Warren Commission.

The other agent, Warren Deane, 4827 Michoud Blvd., appears frequently in records of the assassination investigation in the national archives.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1  
SECTION 1  
TIMES PICAYUNE  
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 5-9-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-69+

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

MAY 9 1967

FBI — NEW ORLEANS



Garrison expressed fear that the agents may be told by higher government officials not to answer the subpoenas.

Garrison said federal agents in New Orleans "would necessarily know the fact that Oswald was employing a cover in his Fair Play for Cuba activities, and would know well the true nature of his role here."

"They would know well that he was hired to engage in this sham activity well before he came to New Orleans."

#### "REMAINED SILENT"

"And yet they remained silent while evidence was presented to the Warren Commission, to the American people and to the world that this man was an individual engaged in meaningless lonesome activities—that he was a free-lance Communist who had no connections, no case agents or companions."

"These federal agents," Garrison continued, "would know well that Oswald was engaged in a clandestine operation with revolutionary anti-Castro Cubans, and that he was shepherded everywhere he went in New Orleans by an individual known to have been in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency."

"And they would know well that, when Lee Oswald was in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, he was not alone."

The Warren Commission alleged that Oswald, acting alone, shot Kennedy from a window of the Texas Schoolbook Depository building which stands in Dealey Plaza.

Despite detailed knowledge of Oswald and his associates in New Orleans, Garrison said, "These agents have remained silent while none of Oswald's significant contacts was called before the Warren Commission."

"They remained silent while the men on the Warren Commission were presented an endless parade of trivia, from Oswald's grades in grammar school to a study of his hairs."

There was no mention of significant evidence relating to "active Cuban revolutionaries and to federal agents who had

close contact with them," stated Garrison.

Most reports of federal investigators which touch on Cuban activity "continue to be classified as secret and remain hidden from the American people," he said.

"The plain fact is that our federal intelligence agencies are implacably determined to do whatever is necessary to block any further inquiry into the facts of the assassination."

"The arrogant, totalitarian efforts of these federal agencies to obstruct the discovery of the truth is a matter which I intend to bring to light when we have finished doing the job they should have done."

However, Garrison did say, "It is my considered judgment that the members of the Warren Commission did not know that significant evidence was being withheld from them. I am sure that they did not know, for example, that a picture of Oswald at the Cuban embassy in Mexico City was kept hidden from them because his Cuban companion was a man who had worked for the CIA."

Garrison concluded the interview with a plea for each citizen to ask his representatives in Washington for an investigation of the matter.

He added, "No government agency, no matter how powerful, is more important than the truth . . . Whether these agencies are aware of it or not, John F. Kennedy was President of all of us, and the truth about his death belongs to all of us."

#### Exile Leader Denies Garrison's Charges

A Cuban exile leader here Monday denied charges by District Attorney Jim Garrison that his people had any connection with United States federal agencies conspiring against Fidel Castro and declared President John F. Kennedy was killed in a Communist plot.

Dr. Carlos Bringuier, head of the New Orleans Delegation of the Cuban Student Directorate, said his organization sent a letter months ago to the House Committee on Un-American Activities asking it "to investigate Mr. Garrison's investigation."

The Cuban leader said it is up to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to "answer charges made against them" by Garrison that Lee Harvey Oswald, lone Kennedy assassin named by the Warren Commission, was working with them in anti-Castro Cuban activities.

"This delegation had four encounters with Lee Harvey Oswald in the summer of 1963," said Dr. Bringuier, "and even on Aug. 21 of that year we were asking for a congressional investigation of Oswald as a confessed Marxist."

"When a conspiracy is made to put the blame of that infamous crime on us," he added, "then we have to tell all the new Quislings infiltrated in this country that we prefer to die than to allow all our prestige cut to pieces."

He added, "Oswald was a Communist, he was a Castro agent in this country, and as that he took the life of the President of the United States."

Asked about the Cuban leader's statements, Garrison said he had no comment.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD  
AGENT FOR  
CIA, DA  
WILL  
SEEK TO  
PROVE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-5-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE.

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being InvestigatedSEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

MAY 5 1967

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

SENT BUREAU

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation will seek to show that accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was not a Communist, but an undercover agent who aided the cause of anti-Castro Cubans here.

The revelation came from informed sources today as additional evidence pointed increasingly toward a deep involvement of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency activities among certain principals in the DA's continuing inquiry.

Garrison's investigation is said to have taken a definite trend toward what are believed to be indications that persons employed by the CIA were responsible for Kennedy's death.

SOURCES close to the Garrison probe painted a picture of Oswald which was diametrically opposed to the one sketched by the Warren Commission.

The Warren Commission named Oswald as the lone assassin of Kennedy, who was shot to death at Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. It showed him as a confused, Communist-oriented young man who was driven to kill Kennedy by a deep need for public recognition.

If Garrison's reported conclusions are proved correct, however, the Warren Commission would be refuted, not only by the existence of a plot but by Oswald's active participation in CIA-sponsored anti-Communist activities.

His activities in behalf of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee here during the summer of 1963 are believed by the DA's office to have been no more than a cover for his real job as an operative who worked closely with militant anti-Communist Cuban groups.

OSWALD, WHO was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days after Kennedy's slaying, was a New Orleans native who returned here early in 1963.

The Warren Commission reported that Oswald defected to the Soviet Union in 1959, less than a month after receiving a hardship discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps in Japan. (Later, he was dishonorably discharged because of the defection.)

Informed sources said Oswald may have been trained as an intelligence agent at Japan's Atsugi Air Force Base, a known CIA instruction camp.

His trip to Russia and the reasons surrounding it reportedly have been thrown open to serious question by the Garrison investigation.

The investigation of Oswald's operations in New Orleans are said to center on the fact that he used the address of a Camp st. building which also housed the offices of two avowedly anti-Communist organizations.

One was the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front, headed by Sergio Arcacha Smith, a current fugitive from

Garrison's investigation. The other was Guy Banister Associates, led by the stormy onetime Federal Bureau of Investigation official and assistant superintendent of New Orleans police.

ARCACHA'S office was closed officially in 1962, almost a year before Oswald lived in New Orleans for the last time. Banister was still operating his detective agency in the same building when Oswald printed the Camp st. address on Fair Play for Cuba handbills he distributed in the New Orleans area.

The weathered granite building stands at the corner of Camp and Lafayette with entrances on both streets. Arcacha and Oswald both listed their addresses as 544 Camp. Banister's was 531 Lafayette.

In late 1962, still another anti-Castro organization, the Crusade to Free Cuba of which Arcacha reportedly was a member, used the address to receive mail contributions.

The DA's office is said to have questioned witnesses who reported seeing Oswald, Banister, Arcacha and the late David W. Ferrie together in the building. Ferrie was a strange, hairless former airline pilot whom Garrison has called "one of history's most important men." He was found dead at his apartment Feb. 22—five days after the Garrison investigation became public.

A CLOSE friend and adviser of Banister's told the States-Item the veteran FBI agent was a key liaison man for U.S. government-sponsored anti-Communist activities in Latin America.

"Guy participated in every important anti-Communist South and Central American revolution which came along while he had the office on Lafayette st.," the source reported.

Banister, who died of a heart attack in the summer of 1964, is believed to have worked in cooperation with a U.S. military intelligence office here. Another source said he saw from 50 to 100 boxes of war munitions in Banister's office early in 1961.

FERRIE recounted his role as a CIA commando to a young friend early in 1961, before the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion when more than 1,600 CIA-trained Cuban invaders were taken prisoner.

The young man said Ferrie boasted of his role as an espionage agent and added that he had been wounded in the abdomen by the knife of a Castro militiaman during a hit and run attack on the Cuban coast in early 1961.

Garrison's office reportedly has autopsy photographs of Ferrie showing a 12- to 14-inch scar across the pilot's abdomen.

Ferrie is one of three men Garrison has charged plotted the death of Kennedy during a conference at Ferrie's Louisiana ave. pkwy/ apartment here two months before the President was killed. The other two are Oswald and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, retired managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart.

~~WHILE~~ OSWALD was handing out Fair Play for Cuba leaflets in front of the Trade Mart during the summer of 1963, an anti-Castro group led by Ferrie was demonstrating on Canal st. a few blocks away.

There is no indication of what part, if any, Garrison may believe Shaw played in anti-Communist activities here. Shaw's attorneys have denied reports published in Italy that Shaw was linked with operations supported by the CIA there.

They have admitted, however, that Shaw was a director of the World Trade Center Corp., which had CIA ties attributed to it by Paese Sera, an influential left wing afternoon newspaper in Rome.

Garrison insists that Shaw is the mysterious Clay Bertrand who telephoned Jefferson Parish attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. immediately after Kennedy's death and tried to employ him to defend Oswald.

ANDREWS, who told the story of Bertrand's call to the Warren Commission in 1963, was indicted for perjury after testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury that he was unable to make any definite connection between Bertrand and Shaw. Shaw denies any tie with Bertrand.

However, a Washington correspondent for the New York Times reported March 2—two days following Shaw's arrest—that an unnamed Justice Department spokesman said his agency was convinced "that Mr. Bertrand and Mr. Shaw were the same man."

The correspondent, Robert E. Semple Jr., told the States-Item he was given the information on the same day U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said Shaw had been investigated in 1963 and cleared of any complicity in Kennedy's assassination.

Semple said he went immediately to the National Archives where documents relating to the presidential slaying are stored. When he could find no reference to Shaw in Warren Commission papers, Semple said, he returned to the Justice Department and asked the basis for Clark's statement.

IT WAS then, he said, he was told that the Justice Department was convinced Shaw was Bertrand and "that was the basis for Mr. Clark's assertions this morning."

The Garrison investigation's brightening spotlight on CIA-sponsored anti-Castro Cubans was prompted in part by reports that Cuban groups here were angry with Kennedy because he "closed the door" on government military aid to them in the summer of 1963.

Two groups—one described as "covert," the other "overt"—were being trained here by the CIA for operations against Castro as late as June of 1963. One of them, said to have been led by Ferrie, was instructed in guerrilla warfare at a camp in St. Tammany Parish near Lacombe.

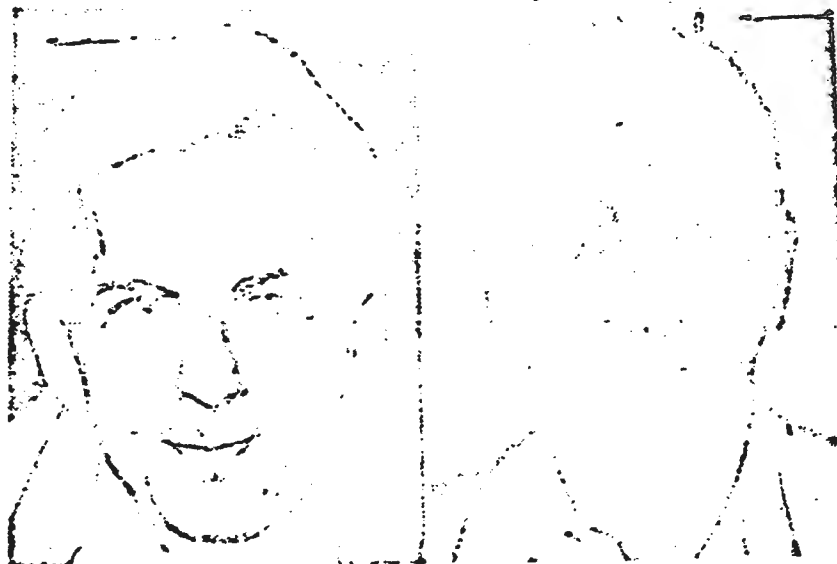
On July 31, a team of FBI agents raided a cabin close to the reported training site and confiscated a ton of war munitions, which included 100-pound bomb casings, powder, blasting caps and primer cord.

AN FBI source said the munitions had been traced to a Philadelphia origin, but no arrests have been made.

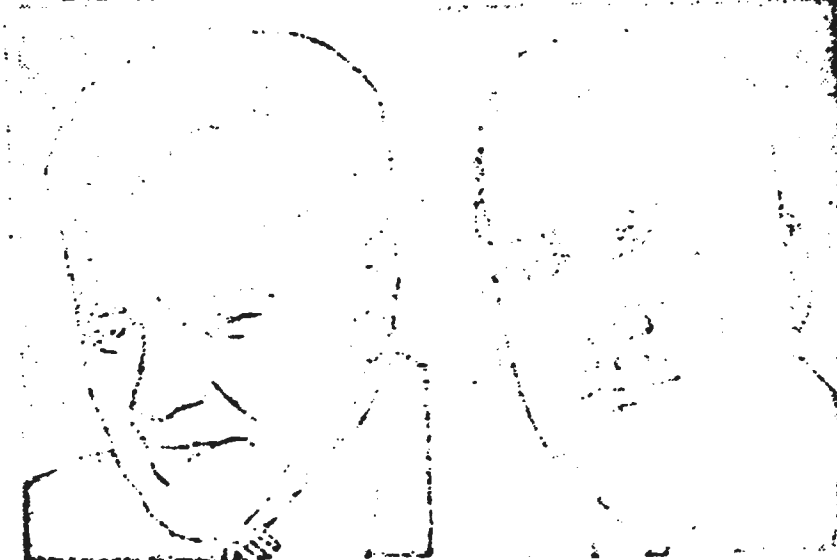
Immediately after the Lacombe raid, the so-called "overt" Cuban troop was disbanded and returned to Miami. The "covert" group disappeared.

On the day following the Lacombe raid, Secretary of State Dean Rusk was conferring with then Soviet Premier

**All linked to Central Intelligence Agency or anti-Castro activities**



**LEE HARVEY OSWALD . . . DAVID W. FERRIE**



**GUY BANISTER . . . SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## 2 FBI Agents Will Testify To Grand Jury

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury, pursuing Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation, was scheduled to hear four witnesses today — two of them FBI agents who probed aspects of the assassination here in 1963.

Agents subpoenaed by the jury are a still active FBI man, Regis Kennedy of New Orleans, and a former bureau operative, Warren DeBrueys.

Cuban sources in New Orleans said they remembered Kennedy and DeBrueys attending meetings of anti-Castro groups organized to fight the island's Communist regime in 1961.

THE NAMES OF BOTH men appear frequently on FBI reports made during the Warren Commission investigation of the late President's murder.

Kennedy questioned one-time airline pilot David W. Ferrie when he was arrested by Garrison's office three days after the assassination and held for federal investigation.

Garrison charges Ferrie was a pivotal figure in what the DA says was a plot conceived here in September, 1963, to kill President John F. Kennedy at Dallas two months later.

HE CONTENDS FERRIE conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission concluded was the President's lone assassin, and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw to commit the slaying.

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, was indicted in the conspiracy March 22. He is free on \$10,000 bond pending trial.

not a Communist, as the Warren Commission said, but a federal undercover agent who aided the cause of anti-Castro Cuban organizations here.

HE HAS CHARGED that the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI engaged in a massive coverup to dupe the Warren Commission and mask the participation of CIA-employed persons in Kennedy's murder.

Two other witnesses called by the grand jury are 30-year-old Carlos Quiroga of New Orleans, a once active anti-Castro leader, and a New Orleans truck salesman, Oscar Deslatte.

DESLATTE SAID HE was approached in 1961 — before the Bay of Pigs invasion — by two men who wanted to purchase trucks. He said one of them used the name Oswald and a purchase offer was made in that name.

DA's office sources pointed out that Lee Harvey Oswald was still in Russia at the time. He did not return to New Orleans until early 1963.

A bid sheet from Deslatte's firm with Oswald's name on it was taken as evidence by the FBI on Nov. 25, 1963 — three days after the President's death. It was not introduced as evidence before the Warren Commission.

Quiroga is a former close associate of Sergio Arcacha Smith, 44, an erstwhile leader of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and a fugitive from Garrison's inquiry.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-10-67

Edition: red comet

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX

11-22-63

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-64

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SENT BUREAU

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 10 1967	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# FBI AGENT ORDERED NOT TO TESTIFY HERE

CIA Photo  
Subpenaed  
By Garrison

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1  
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Classification: 89-69+  
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☐ Being Investigated -

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
MAY 10 1967  
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

SENT BUREAU.

The U.S. attorney revealed today that Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Regis Kennedy has been ordered by Attorney General Ramsey Clark not to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The disclosure came in Criminal District Court this morning as U.S. Atty. Louis C. Lacour moved to quash a subpoena for Kennedy's testimony in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's presidential murder plot investigation.

Garrison reacted quickly. "OBVIOUSLY WHAT IS happening is that the federal agents involved are taking the Fifth Amendment," he told reporters in his office lobby, adding:

"This isn't going to stop our investigation. There's no way in the world they can stop it. All they can do is slow it down."

In still another development, the DA obtained a court order to direct a subpoena to the U.S. Intelligence Agency, demanding what Garrison contends is a suppressed photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald.

THE SUBPENA asks CIA Director Richard Helms to produce a "true photograph" of the accused presidential assassin and a burly Cuban which Garrison says was taken by CIA agents in front of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City in November, 1963.

Kennedy is one of two men whom Garrison called for testimony concerning their investigation of New Orleans aspects of the presidential nomination in 1963.

THE OTHER IS A former agent, Warren DeBrueys. The names of both men appear frequently on FBI reports made during the Warren Commission investigation of the late President John F. Kennedy's slaying.

A Garrison assistant,

James Alcock, told Judge Bernard J. Bagert the state will oppose the quash motion. A hearing was set for Tuesday.

Acting for LaCour, Asst. U.S. Attys. John C. Cioline and Frederick W. Veters launched a four-point attack on the agent's subpoena.

Their motion noted that the Orleans Grand Jury is "inquiring into circumstances of the assassination of John Kennedy" and asked Judge Bagert to quash agent's subpoena because:

1. "Traditionally, FBI agents do not testify before state grand juries with respect to information or material gained by them in the performance of their official duties or by reason of their official status."

2. "Department of Justice Order 324-64 (which has the force of law) prohibits any officer or employee of the Department from producing or disclosing information or material contained in the files of the Department of Justice acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status."

3. "Special Agent Kennedy has been instructed by the Attorney General pursuant to Order 324-64 that he is not to testify with respect to information and material acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status."

4. "Customarily, when local authorities seek information from a federal investigation agency, they inquire of the proper federal officials. No inquiry has been made here. Therefore, it is requested that the subpoena be quashed."

Cuban sources at New Orleans said they remembered both Kennedy and DeBrueys attending meetings of anti-Castro groups organized to fight the island's Communist regime in 1961.

Kennedy questioned one-time airline pilot David W. Ferrie when he was arrested by Garrison's office three days after the assassination and held for federal investigation.

Garrison charges Ferrie was a pivotal figure in what the DA says was a plot conceived here in September, 1963, to kill President John F. Kennedy at Dallas two months later.

HE CONTENTS FERRIE conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission concluded was the President's lone assassin, and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw to commit the slaying.

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, was indicted in the conspiracy March 22. He is free on \$10,000 bond pending trial.

In recent days, Garrison has declared that Oswald was not a Communist, as the Warren Commission said, but a federal undercover agent who aided the cause of anti-Castro Cuban organizations here.

HE HAS CHARGED that the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI engaged in a massive coverup to dupe the Warren Commission and mask the participation of CIA-employed persons in Kennedy's murder.

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DESLATTE SAID HE was approached in 1961 — before the Bay of Pigs invasion — by two men who wanted to purchase trucks. He said one of them used the name Oswald and a purchase offer was made in that name.

DA's source sources pointed out that Lee Harvey Oswald was still in Russia at the time. He did not return to New Orleans until early 1963.

A bid sheet from Deslatte's firm with Oswald's name on it was taken as evidence by the FBI on Nov. 25, 1963 — three days after the President's death. It was not introduced as evidence before the Warren Commission.

Quiroga is a former close associate of Sergio Arcacha Smith, 44, an erstwhile leader of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and a fugitive from Garrison's inquiry.

The photograph Garrison says he wants is one which he contends was suppressed when the Warren Commission requested a picture of Oswald and his Cuban companion.

THE DA SAID THE picture was taken by a concealed camera as the two men emerged from the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City a few days before the assassination.

He said the CIA produced a "fake photograph" because "one or both of those men was employed by an agency of the federal government."

"That fake photograph," Garrison charged, "is now immortalized in the Warren Commission report as 'Photograph of an Unidentified Man.'"

Exhibit 237 in Volume XVI of the Warren Commission report is a picture of a husky man in an open-collared shirt. The index identifies it as "Photograph of an Unidentified Man." There is no further comment and no apparent relationship with surrounding testimony and evidence.

WHEN GARRISON emerged from the Grand Jury room early this afternoon, he was surrounded by newsmen whose ranks have swollen following the DA's charges against the CIA and FBI.

The tall prosecutor engaged in a hot colloquy with States-Item reporter Jack Dempsey and television newsman Jim



Dempsey asked Garrison if he would identify the "others" referred to in the conspiracy indictment which charges Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald planned Kennedy's death.

"It's none of your business," Garrison bristled.

"IT IS MY BUSINESS," Dempsey replied. "I represent the people."

"You don't represent anybody," the DA shot back.

To Mitchie, who wanted to know why Garrison had given a States-Item reporter an exclusive interview Monday, the DA said: "That's a stupid question."

Unabashed, Mitchie queried: "How do you feel you're being treated by New Orleans news media?" To which Garrison replied:

"Who writes your questions, the switchboard operator?"



—States-Item Photo.  
**REGIS KENNEDY**  
FBI agent

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**ANOTHER NOVEL EFFORT NEAR****New Extradition Papers  
For Arcacha Sent Texas**

Reworked extradition papers for Sergie Arcacha Smith were on their way to the Texas attorney general today as Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's staff renewed its attempts to return the witness here.

Meanwhile, Asst. DA James Alcock said similar action was imminent to return another witness, Gordon Novel, from Ohio. He has denied the role publicly.

Arcacha is charged with conspiracy to burglarize an explosives dump at Houma in August, 1961.

**BOTH ARCACHA and Novel** are wanted by Garrison as key witnesses in the DA's Kennedy death plot investigation.

The DA's office has accused Arcacha and Novel of conspiring with another principal figure in the inquiry, the late David W. Ferrie, to steal munitions from the oil well service company's bunker in Terrebonne Parish.

Arcacha is free on \$1,500 bond at Dallas, and Novel is awaiting an extradition hearing at Columbus under \$10,000 bail. Both men are fighting attempts to return them here for questioning before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

**EXTRADITION PAPERS** were sent to the governors of Texas and Ohio in both cases. In each case, the extradition requests were returned to correct what authorities described as technical imperfections.

Presumably, Garrison wants to question both men about their association with Ferrie and their activities on behalf of militant anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans.

Arcacha was leader of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans, and Novel has described him-

Ferrie is one of three men Garrison has accused of plotting the late President's murder. The others are Lee Harvey Oswald—the man the Warren Commission named as Kennedy's lone assassin—and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans.

**SHAW HAS BEEN** indicted in the alleged presidential assassination conspiracy and is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial. He has staunchly denied complicity in the presidential slaying and pleaded innocent to the formal charges.

Early this week, Garrison accused the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of participating in a massive coverup of what he says are the true circumstances surrounding Kennedy's death. He charged the two agencies with duping the Warren Commission and flooding the investigators with a mass of irrelevant information.

Yesterday, an attorney for one of Ferrie's former roommates called a news conference and said he has turned over to Jefferson Parish authorities a tape recording of what he described as an attempt to bribe his client, Alvin Beaubouef.

Burton Klein, representing Beaubouef, said his client was offered \$3,000 and a job if he would "help substantiate the alleged plot" against Kennedy.

**KLEIN SAID** Beaubouef had signed an affidavit denying the bribery attempt "because of threats and coercion."

The affidavit, signed by Beaubouef on April 12, has been forwarded to the Ethics and Grievances Committee of the State Bar Association by Garrison.

A story about the alleged bribe attempt appeared in a national magazine this week, and Garrison contends the story and its supporting tape were offered for sale by still another lawyer who represented Beaubouef. In his April 12 statement, Beaubouef said a lawyer suggested to him that the tape could be sold.

Asked for comment, Garrison declared: "It's not worth commenting on. The only important thing is the truth."

In still other developments yesterday, the DA's office directed a court-sanctioned subpoena to the CIA while the U.S. attorney general ordered an FBI agent not to testify before the grand jury here.

**THE CIA SUBPENA** seeks a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and a Cuban companion which Garrison says was taken by a concealed camera outside the Cuban embassy in Mexico City in "the late fall of 1963."

The DA charged the CIA with suppressing the photograph and keeping it from the Warren Commission because "one or both of the men in the picture were working for an agency of the United States government."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 5-11-67  
Edition: RED COMET  
Author:  
Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX  
11-22-63

Character: AFO  
or  
Classification: 89-694  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated  
89-694-4  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
MAY 11 1967  
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

Special Agent Regis Kennedy was ordered ~~not to appear~~ before the grand jury by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, U.S. attorneys told Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert.

Kennedy, who participated in a 1963 investigation of New Orleans angles of the President's death, was subpoenaed for testimony by Garrison's office. U.S. Atty. Louis C. Lacour moved to quash the subpoena, contending that an FBI agent's reports and information are the sole property of the Department of Justice.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Garrison Declares Probe Goes on Despite Setback

FBI Agent Ordered Not to Give Testimony

District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday brushed off the fact that a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent was ordered by Attorney General Ramsey Clark not to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and said it would not stop his assassination probe.

U.S. Attorney Louis C. LaCour, in moving to quash a subpoena for FBI agent Regis Kennedy, revealed that Kennedy was ordered not to testify.

Garrison said the development will only slow down his



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.  
**REGIS KENNEDY**  
Ordered not to testify.

investigation into the death of "fake photograph" because President John F. Kennedy, not "one or both of those men was stop it.

The district attorney sought federal government testimony from Kennedy, whose name appears frequently on mission hearings reveals that FBI reports made during the none of the affidavits refers to Warren Commission's investigation. Garrison also subpoenaed as purported to be that of Oswald as Garrison had charged.

### PARTIALLY EXPLAINED

In connection with another development, a check by The Times-Picayune revealed that an alleged "fake" photograph identified once in the Warren Commission Hearings as "Photograph of an unidentified man" was reproduced twice and is partially explained in three signed affidavits.

Garrison Wednesday obtained a court order to direct a subpoena to the Central Intelligence Agency, demanding what Garrison calls the real picture.

One of the affiants is Richard Helms, CIA director, who Garrison has challenged to produce a photograph allegedly taken of Oswald and a Latin companion as they emerged from the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

The subpoena asks Helms to produce a "true photograph" of the accused presidential assassin and a burly Cuban which Garrison says was taken by CIA agents in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in November, 1963.

The photograph, Garrison said, was suppressed when the Warren Commission requested a picture of Oswald and his Cuban companion. The district attorney said the picture was taken with a concealed camera as the two men emerged from the Cuban embassy a few days before the assassination.

He said the CIA produced a "fake photograph" because "one or both of those men was employed by an agency of the government."

However, a check of the commission hearings reveals that the none of the affidavits refers to the supposedly substituted photograph as purported to be that of Oswald as Garrison had charged.

On page 463 of hearings volume XI Federal Bureau of Investigation agent Bardwell D. Odum swore in an affidavit that he received the picture from the CIA the day after the assassination and attempted to show it to Marina Oswald at a Dallas motel the afternoon of the same day.

"I desired to show this photograph to Marina Oswald in an attempt to identify the individual portrayed in the photograph and to determine if he was an associate of Lee Harvey Oswald," the agent said.

This would be on Nov. 23, 1963, well before the commission could have requested the alleged photo of Oswald and his supposed companion. Agent Odum said he instead showed the photo to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, when she told him that the accused assassin's wife was too exhausted to be interviewed.

### HAD NEVER SEEN HIM

Mrs. Oswald, Odum said, stated that she had never seen the individual in the picture. Odum noted that he had

trimmed the background of the picture, in view of the source, to avoid possibly disclosing the location where the picture was taken.

The copy of the photo Odum presented to the commission with his affidavit on July 10, 1964, appears as Odum Exhibit No. 1 in Hearings Volume XX.

Helms' affidavit, sworn to on Aug. 7, 1964, and which appears on pages 469 and 470 of Volume XI, reveals that "the original photograph was taken outside of the continental United States sometimes during the period July 1, 1963 to November 23, 1963."

The other copy of the same photo was submitted by FBI inspector James R. Malley on Feb. 11, 1964, according to his affidavit, on pages 463 and 469 of Volume XI.

This copy is reproduced as Hearings Exhibit 237, the exhibit which some news stories have suggested was the only reference to the unidentified in

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 5-11-67

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Author:

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☐ Being Investigated -

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
MAY 11 1967  
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

On the motion to quash the Garrison charges Ferrie was subpoenaed of Kennedy, Assistant U.S. Attorneys John C. Ciolino and Frederick W. Veters launched a four-point attack on it. Their motion before Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert asked for a quash because:

not introduced as evidence before the Warren Commission. Quiroga is a former close associate of Sergio Arcacha Smith, 44, former leader of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and a fugitive from Garrison's inquiry.

1. "Traditionally, FBI agents do not testify before state grand juries with respect to information or material gained by them in the performance of their official duties or by reason of their official status.

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#### ORDER CITED

3. "Special agent Kennedy has been instructed by the Attorney General pursuant to Order 324-64 that he is not to testify with respect to information and material acquired by him in the performance of his official duties . . .

4. "Customarily, when local authorities seek information from a federal investigation agency, they inquire of the proper federal officials. No inquiry has been made here. Therefore, it is requested that the subpoena be quashed."

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Kennedy questioned the late David W. Ferrie when he was arrested by Garrison's office three days after the assassination.

In recent days Garrison declared that Oswald was not a Communist, as the Warren Commission said, but was "controlled" by federal undercover agents.

He charged that the CIA and the FBI engaged in a massive coverup to dupe the Warren Commission and mask the association of CIA-employed persons with Oswald.

Author Mark Lane testified before the Grand Jury Wednesday and upon emerging from the jury room identified the CIA as the "powerful domestic force" which he said last month "participated in the original plan which, in fact, culminated in the death" of the president.

Two other witnesses called by the Grand Jury are 30-year-old Carlos Quiroga of New Orleans, a once active anti-Castro leader, and a New Orleans truck salesman, Oscar Deslatte.

Deslatte said he was approached in 1961—before the Bay of Pigs invasion—by two men who wanted to purchase trucks. He said one of them used the name Oswald and a purchase offer was made in that name.

District attorney's office sources said Lee Harvey Oswald was still in Russia at the time and did not return to New Orleans until early 1963.

A bid sheet from Deslatte's firm with Oswald's name on it was taken as evidence by the FBI Nov. 25, 1963, three days after the assassination. It was

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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**DA Files Complaint  
With Bar Group**

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said today he has lodged a formal complaint with the State Bar Association against an attorney who claims his client was offered a bribe by the DA's office.

Garrison said he made the complaint against Burton Klein, attorney for the one-time roommate of David W. Ferrie, a key figure in the DA's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Klein and his client, Alvin Beauboeuf, appeared at a news conference here Wednesday and charged that a member of the DA's staff attempted to bribe Beauboeuf to substantiate claims that there was a plot hatched here at Ferrie's apartment to kill Kennedy.

"For his fraudulent claim that he presents Alvin Beauboeuf and for his cool willingness to participate in a scheme to obstruct a just and sound investigation," the DA said. "Mr. Klein should be disbarred."

"I have sent a formal complaint about his histrionically unethical action to the Grievance and Ethics Committee of the Louisiana Bar Association," he added.

Garrison charged yesterday that lawyers representing certain key figures in the Kennedy investigation are being paid by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Both Klein and Steven Plotkin, who represents fugitive witness Gordon Novel, have denied taking CIA money.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-12-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-49

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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MAY 12 1967

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

SENT BUREAU

Garrison walked to the grand jury room from his office shortly before noon. On the way, he was asked to comment about the article on Beauboeuf which appeared this week in Newsweek magazine. Garrison replied:

"Who owns Newsweek? The Washington Post. What is the Washington Post? One of the main mouthpieces of high offices in Washington. It's an administration paper."

In answer to other questions, the DA said he could not "say at this time" whether his office will be successful in returning Arcacha and Novel here for questioning.

Garrison delivered his comments as the grand jury continued to question the author of a book which attacks the credibility of the Warren Commission report on the shooting of Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally.

Author Ray Marcus of Los Angeles slipped behind the closed doors of the jury room at 9 a. m., carrying a package which appeared to contain photographic enlargements.

HE WAS JOINED later by Asst. DA Alvin Oser, who brought jurors a blowup picture of Dealey Plaza, the scene of the Kennedy shooting at Dallas. Both remained closeted with the jury early this afternoon.

Marcus' book, "The Bastard Bullet," contends that a projectile found on the floor of Dallas' Parkland Hospital could not have struck either the late President or the Texas chief executive.

Asked by a States-Item reporter if he would talk to the jury about the assassination bullet, Marcus replied:

"I have a number of other things to discuss."

Marcus was one of two controversial authors who have been questioned by grand jurors this week. Both Marcus and Mark Lane, author of the best-selling book

AS THE JURY met, reworked extradition papers were on their way to the Texas attorney general as Garrison's office renewed its attempts to return Sergio Arcacha Smith here for questioning.

Meanwhile, Asst. DA James Alcock said similar action was imminent to return another witness, Gordon Novel, from Ohio.

Arcacha is charged with conspiracy to burglarize an explosives dump at Houma in August, 1961.

BOTH ARCACHA and Novel are wanted by Garrison as key witnesses in the DA's Kennedy death plot investigation.

The DA's office has accused Arcacha and Novel of conspiring with another principal figure in the inquiry, the late David W. Ferrie, to steal munitions from the oil well service company's bunker in Terrebonne Parish.

Arcacha is free on \$1,500 bond at Dallas, and Novel is awaiting an extradition hearing at Columbus under \$10,000 bail. Both men are fighting attempts to return them here for questioning before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

EXTRADITION PAPERS were sent to the governors of Texas and Ohio in both cases. In each case, the extradition requests were returned to correct what authorities described as technical imperfections.

Presumably, Garrison wants to question both men about their association with Ferrie and their activities on behalf of militant anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans.

Arcacha was leader of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans, and Novel has described himself to friends and associates as an operative of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency. He has denied the role pub-

Ferrie is one of three men Garrison has accused of plotting the late President's murder. The others are Lee Harvey Oswald—the man the Warren Commission named as Kennedy's lone assassin—and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans.

SHAW HAS BEEN indicted in the alleged presidential assassination conspiracy and is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial. He has staunchly denied complicity in the presidential slaying and pleaded innocent



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## DA HURLS MORE CHARGES AT CIA

### But Lawyers Deny Getting Federal Money

District Attorney Jim Garrison leveled more charges at the Central Intelligence Agency Thursday, this time claiming the CIA is paying lawyers of persons figuring in his assassination investigation.

Garrison's latest charges came during an impromptu press conference as he stepped out of a special session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, which spent the better part of the day hearing testimony of the author of a book critical of Warren Commission findings. The jury exited late in the afternoon without making

"Naturally, they are paying lawyers involved. There's no question about that," Garrison said.

Answering a question about Burton Klein, who represents Alvin Beaubouef, a one-time roommate of key assassination probe figure David W. Ferrie, Garrison said:

"We have reason to believe that Mr. Klein has recently been to Washington, D. C."

Contacted about Garrison's statement, Klein said:

"I emphatically deny the statement made by Mr. Garrison that I contacted the CIA or spoke to anyone acting for that organization.

"There is no basis in fact for the statement. I am disappointed and amazed that Mr. Garrison would have uttered such an irresponsible remark.

"I am answering the statement because I have no intention of permitting Mr. Garrison to cloud the fact that a member of his staff attempted to bribe Mr. Beaubouef. The evidence is irrefutable.

"I am equally amazed that he has not contacted me so that I may give him the op-

Later in the day Supt. of Police Joseph I. Giarrusso revealed that Klein discussed the alleged bribery attempt with his office, but said he has begun no official investigation.

Giarrusso said, however, that he has begun preliminarily looking into the matter, which involves accusations against two of Garrison's investigators, who are police officers assigned to his office. Giarrusso noted that he had not received a complaint from Beaubouef.

Steven R. Plotkin, the New Orleans attorney who represents Gordon Novel, was also accused by Garrison of CIA financing.

"We know that Mr. Plotkin has been receiving money, if only through an intermediary from the CIA," Garrison said.

When told of the statement, Plotkin replied: "I have never received any money from the CIA or from any known agent of the CIA."

#### MARCUS TESTIFIES

Raymond Marcus, the latest author to testify, entered the grand jury room at 9 a.m. carrying a package which appeared to contain photographic enlargements.

Later, Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser entered with a blow-up picture of Dealey Plaza, scene of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

After the jury disbanded Marcus was seen performing an odd experiment with a blow-up of a picture in front of the criminal courts building.

Marcus crossed Tulane ave., apparently to gain distance and held the large picture so that it could be seen from the district attorney's office, which is on the second floor of the courts building.

Unrecognizable as anything close up, the pattern of black and white checks at a distance was vaguely recognizable as a

Marcus would not comment on what the picture represents.

Marcus' book, "The Bastard Bullet," contends that a projectile found on the floor of Dallas' Parkland Hospital could not have struck either Kennedy or Gov. John Connally of Texas.

As the jury met, reworked extradition papers for the return of Sergio Arcacha Smith were on their way to the Texas attorney general.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said similar action is imminent for Gordon Novel, who is fighting extradition in Columbus, Ohio.

Both men are charged with conspiracy to burglarize a munitions bunker near Houma in August of 1961.

Both men are also wanted by Garrison as witnesses in his Kennedy death investigation.

In each case previously sent extradition papers were returned to Louisiana because of what were described as technical imperfections.

Garrison possibly wants to question the two about their associations with Ferrie and anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans. The burglary conspiracy charge said Ferrie was involved.

Arcacha established the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans at the end of 1960 and was head of it into 1961. Ferrie reportedly attended meetings of the group, and at least one witness in the Warren Commission hearings said that Federal Bureau of Investigation agent Warren C. DeBreuys attended meetings of an anti-Castro group not identified as the CDRF.

DeBreuys was one of the men for whom a grand jury subpoena was issued last week. It was not served as DeBreuys was out of the jurisdiction of Criminal District Court.

Ferrie was one of the men accused by Garrison of plotting the death of Kennedy. The oth-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-12-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
11-22-63

Character: AFO

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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SENT BUREAU

Attorney Klein, who represents Alvin Beaubouef, said Wednesday that he has turned over to Jefferson Parish authorities a tape recording of what he describes as an attempt to bribe his client. about making a complaint, Giarrusso said.

Klein also said that he would return with Beaubouef Monday or Tuesday to make a formal complaint, but had not done so as of Thursday afternoon, Giarrusso said.

Klein said Beaubouef was offered \$3,000 and a job if he would "help substantiate the alleged plot" against Kennedy. Giarrusso said he discussed the alleged bribe attempt in the matter briefly with Loisel, involved investigators Lynn Loisel and Ivon Wednesday afternoon, and Louis Lyon, two policemen assigned to Garrison's office.

Supt. Giarrusso said Klein visited his office May 5 and discussed the matter with Deputy Supt. Presly J. Trosclair.

Klein told Trosclair that he had not talked with Beaubouef

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# Ruby's Coded Phone Number in Oswald Diary, DA Claims

## Garrison Answers Shaw Pleas

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said today Jack Ruby's private telephone number in Dallas was found, in code, in Lee Harvey Oswald's diary.

He made this assertion in a document prepared for filing later today in Criminal District Court.

Garrison said the code used by Oswald, the accused assassin,

OSWALD WAS shot to death in the Dallas police station by Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963, two days after the slaying of the president. Shaw was indicted March 22 and is free on \$10,000 bond. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's lone slayer.

The Warren Commission in its report on the assassination said there was no indication of any link between Oswald and Ruby.

Garrison's document was prepared as an answer to motions filed in Judge Edward A. Haggerty's court by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, who has been indicted for conspiracy in the assassination.

Defense attorneys had sought the return of Shaw's notebook, seized at his residence after his arrest.

GARRISON HAS charged that Oswald, Shaw and the late David W. Ferrie, co-conspirer here in September,

Oswald's address book, from which Garrison said the code was broken, is published in full in the Warren Commission Report.

Garrison said the number is in the address book of Oswald, as printed in the Warren Commission exhibits (Volume XVI, Page 58).

The DA said the book contains this Dallas reference, "AD 19106."

Garrison said Oswald used a code in his notebook "quite systematically, apparently for the purpose of concealing phone numbers he regarded as sensitive. . . ."

IN THE PLEADING, GARRISON SENT RUBY'S

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-12-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

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son said that with many four digit numbers in Oswald's notebook, the order of the letters A B C D is transposed for the purpose of coding to A C D B. Garrison said a reverse process is used in unscrambling.

As far as the telephone exchange is concerned, the pleading said:

"The number 19106, when unscrambled, become 1-6901. By subtracting the number 1,300 from 1-6901, the result is 1-5601," which was the numerical portion of Ruby's Dallas private phone number.

According to the pleading, Jack Ruby's unpublished number at Dallas in 1963, was Whitchell 1-5601.

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# Oswald, Shaw Had Ruby's Number--DA

## Garrison Claims He Has Deciphered Code

District Atty. Jim Garrison, who has linked Clay L. Shaw with Lee Harvey Oswald in an alleged assassination conspiracy, said Friday he has deciphered a coded telephone number which was in the possession of both men.

That telephone number, Garrison said, was the unpublished 1963 number of Jack Ruby, the man who silenced the accused killer of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald's notes revealed a notation, "PO 19106." Similarly, said Garrison, a Shaw notation read, "Lee Odom, P O Box 19106, Dallas, Tex."

Garrison, in an answer to Shaw motions for the return of seized property and the suppression of evidence, said the coded telephone number contained in Oswald's address book was also found in Shaw's seized address book, and explained the method by which Ruby's number may be obtained.

But Shaw's attorneys late Friday afternoon said that the "Lee Odom" referred to in Shaw's notes was that of a business associate Shaw met in 1955. The attorneys, F. Irwin Dymond and Edward Wegmann, added that the "P O Box 19106" was in reference to Odom's business address in Dallas.

### STATEMENT TEXT

Here is the text of the Wegmann-Dymond statement:

"The district attorney's office has not as of this time filed a copy of the pleadings with us. At this time, all that we know is what we read in the news-

"Based on this and other information we have, we can advise that Lee Odom referred to was a business associate whom Mr. Shaw met in 1965 on a proposed business transaction. The post office box was Mr. Odom's mailing address.

"The procedure that Mr. Garrison uses to convert it into Ruby's telephone number is reminiscent of the old shell game played in the early West. It is very simple if given a choice of numbers to be subtracted from a given number to come up with any number you choose.

"In short, Mr. Garrison has simply made the horse fit the shoe."

### BLASTS PROCEDURE

Dymond lashed out at Garrison's releasing the information to the newspapers before the opposing attorneys were apprised of it. "Every time we have filed pleadings we have sought out a member of the district attorney's office," said Dymond. "That is in sharp contrast to the proceedings here."

Asked if the attorneys plan to file a protest with Criminal Court Judge Edward Haggerty Jr. about the district attorney's methods, Wegmann replied, "No comment."

Told of Dymond's complaints against his office for not having filed copies of the answers to the pleadings with him first, Garrison snapped, "I don't have to file a damn thing—that's a public record. This is not like a private law firm."

Later, Wegmann commented further on Shaw's association with Lee Odom.

"If Mr. Garrison will deal with the facts," said Wegmann, "he will find that Mr. Odom was in the city of New Orleans in the latter part of November, 1966 promoting a bull fight, and that he was registered at Room 463 of the Roosevelt Hotel.

"I might also suggest that Ignatius Donnelly, by means of his book 'The Great Cryptogram,' does a somewhat excellent job of proving that Bacon and not Shakespeare wrote all of Shakespeare's plays," added Wegmann. "By means of this cryptogram, you can prove most anything."

Shaw's address book was seized by Garrison's men the night of his March 1 arrest along with five cartons of material from his apartment at 1313 Dauphine.

### HELD FOR TRIAL

Shaw was subsequently ordered held over for trial by a three-judge panel of Criminal District Court, and later indicted for conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. Garrison alleged that Shaw conspired with Oswald, the late David W. Ferrie and others.

Garrison's answer to Shaw's motions was filed in the office of the clerk of Criminal District Court by Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew J. Sciambera.

In the document Garrison said the coded telephone number is in the form of a "unique address" in Oswald's and Shaw's address books. Photographs of pertinent pages accompanied the answer.

In attempting to show the relevance of Shaw's seized property to his case, the state's answer said:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-15-67

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SENT BUREAU

86-169A-561

"The defendant's address book contains a unique address which exists also in the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald, as printed in the Warren Commission exhibits (Volume XVI, Page 58). Lee Harvey Oswald has written in his address book the notation: 'P. O. 19106'. (Photograph A, Attached.) Added to Shaw's notation is a reference to one 'Lee Odom' of 'Dallas, Texas'. (Photograph B, attached.)"

No such post office box number existed in Dallas in 1963, the document says, and adds: "When two parties each have precisely the same non-existent or fictional number in their respective address books the possibility of coincidence is removed because of the uniqueness of the selected non-existent number."

Garrison said the transition from "P.O. 19106" to the hidden phone number is "rigidly determined by the application of the system of conversion used by Oswald with regard to other coded numbers in his address book."

#### —SCRAMBLING

Garrison first explained in his answer the method of scrambling the last five numbers of a telephone number by using the letters ABCDE, corresponding to the order of the unscrambled numbers.

ABCDE, scrambled, becomes ACEBD, Garrison said. Unscrambling the scrambled number is accomplished by selecting the nearest digit, then the farthest digit, then nearest remaining digit, then the farthest remaining digit, so that they come out in the order ABCDE again.

When the process of unscrambling is applied to 19106, the number obtained is 16501.

Before scrambling the original number, Oswald always added a standard "outside" number, Garrison said. Oswald invariably added either 4900 or 1300, he said.

"In this connection, it is of some interest to note that Lee Oswald lived in the 4900 block of Magazine and Clay Shaw lived in the 1300 block of Dauphine," Garrison said.

When 1300 is subtracted from the unscrambled number, 16501, the result is 15601, Garrison said.

The letters PO, standing for "Post Office," can be converted to the letters of the telephone exchange WH, for Whitehall, by using the telephone dial, he said.

The numbers corresponding to P and O on the dial are 7 and 6. They add up to 13. The only other two numbers on the dial that add up to 13 are 9 and 4. The letters corresponding to 9 and 4 are W and H, standing for Whitehall.

Jack Ruby's unpublished number in Dallas in 1963 was Whitehall 1-5501. The application of the code systematically used by Oswald in his address book to 'P.O. 19106' produces this number alone and no other number on earth," Garrison's answer concluded.

In Detroit, Mich., Earl Ruby, brother of Jack, said he does not believe Garrison's claim that his late brother was involved, or that he ever had an unlisted telephone number.

"I didn't know anything about such listing for him and I believe he would have told me," stated Earl Ruby. "As far as I'm concerned, there's not one bit of truth to it. I don't believe Jack was involved in any plot. I just don't believe it."

In another development, Burton G. Klein, attorney for Alvin Beaubouef, filed an action in federal district court asking that a tape recording of an alleged conversation between Beaubouef, Lynn Loisel, an investigator for the district attorney's office, and attorney Hugh B. Exnicios Jr., be deposited with the court.

The alleged recording, according to the action, is the basis for part of an article which appeared in the May 15, 1967 issue of Newsweek magazine concerning a bribe offer made to Beaubouef.

In the recording Beaubouef allegedly was offered a bribe to "fill in the details" of the Kennedy assassination conspiracy.

In the federal court action it is alleged that Beaubouef has been threatened with physical injury "by the officer who made the bribe offer should he publicize same."

It is alleged that the conversation during which the bribe offer was made to Beaubouef

was surreptitiously reduced to a tape recording in the office of Exnicios at 4101 Airline hwy. It is also charged that Beaubouef has reason to believe that the tape is in the possession of Exnicios.

In striking out at Klein, Garrison said that he has filed a complaint with the State Bar Association against the attorney for his part in alleging that a DA staff member offered to bribe Beaubouef.

For his fraudulent claim and for his cool willingness to participate in a scheme to obstruct a just and sound investigation, Mr. Klein should be disbarred, stated Garrison.

The DA said that he has sent a formal complaint about Klein's actions to the Grievance and Ethics Committee of the Louisiana Bar Association. Garrison had charged Thursday that attorneys representing certain key investigation figures are receiving money from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Klein has denied the charge.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# FBI AGENT APPEARS FOR JURY ON ORDER

Federal Bureau of Investigation agent Regis Kennedy showed up as ordered to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today after Judge Bernard J. Bagert denied U.S. motions to block his testimony.

Kennedy sat silently before the jury's chambers, waiting for the jurors to return from lunch.

Cameras flashed and newsmen peppered the veteran FBI agent with questions. But he sat stonily and refused to comment.

HE WAS SCHEDULED to be questioned personally by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who wanted Kennedy to talk about

his investigative role in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Federal lawyers indicated

the agent would refuse to talk about his investigation of the assassination.

The refusal could prompt criminal contempt charges against Kennedy. U.S. attorneys said they were ready to appeal.

In Criminal District Court earlier today, Judge Bagert cited the historical separation of U.S. governmental power and tossed out the move to halt the agent's testimony.

THE AGENT, who questioned a key figure in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's presidential death plot investigation, was subpoenaed last week by the DA.

U.S. Atty. Louis E. LaCour said Kennedy had been ordered not to talk by U.S.

REGIS KENNEDY

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

NEW ORLEANS STAT.  
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-17-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

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PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX  
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MAY 17 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

DS 100 504



# Bagert Rules FBI Agent Must Testify

Continued from Front Page

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

Federal lawyers took the position that Kennedy was cloaked with immunity from testimony because of his official position with the FBI.

**BAGERT'S RULING** tore through that contention this morning.

The judge said the "serious question presented herein is whether the executive branch of our government has the general and unlimited authority to instruct its many employes and subordinates not to give testimony in cases pending in court."

Bagert said that this position would present an "anomalous situation" in which the federal government would be "the party litigant, the judge and the jury."

**HE DECLARED** that the federal position and Clark's order to Kennedy "contravenes the fundamental conception of our founding fathers that the posterity of our country rested upon a system of checks and balances."

Bagert noted the historical separation of executive, legislative and judicial branches of government in the United States and asserted that "none has the constitutional authority to encroach on the authority of the other."

The judge noted that the agent in charge of the FBI office at Chicago was held in criminal contempt for refusing to testify in 1964, and added that the contempt citation was upheld.

Judge Bagert looked squarely at Kennedy, who was seated before the bar, and ordered him to appear before the grand jury at 2 p.m.

Asst. U.S. Atty. John Ciolino immediately took legal exceptions to the ruling, laying the groundwork for appeal.

**KENNEDY WOULD** not comment after the hearing, but U.S. attorneys have indicated he will appear before the grand jury.

Kennedy was assigned to question the late David W. Ferrie in 1963 when the one-time airline pilot was arrested by Garrison's aides following the assassination of

President John F. Kennedy at Dallas: \_\_\_\_\_

Ferrie, accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw have been linked by Garrison in what the DA charges was a New Orleans-hatched plot to murder the President.

Before he read his ruling this morning, Judge Bagert verbally ripped into an assistant district attorney whom he accused of making improper remarks to television newsmen.

Addressing himself to James L. Alcock, Bagert charged that the assistant DA made "reprehensible" comments on the pending motion before TV cameras. \_\_\_\_\_

ALCOCK LEAPED to his feet and challenged the judge's remark. He said he did not recall commenting on the motion.

"I don't suppose you saw the same TV shows I did," the judge shot back.

"I don't guess I did," Alcock replied.

THE JURY is expected to receive a return today on a subpoena for a Central Intelligence Agency photograph and to interrogate at least one witness in the investigation.

Garrison issued a subpoena last week ordering CIA Director Richard Helms to send to the jury a photograph taken in Mexico during the summer of 1963.

Garrison contends the picture shows accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald walking out of the Cuban embassy in Mexico with an unidentified Cuban.

THE CUBAN, he alleges, is a powerfully built man whose identification is important to the probe. \_\_\_\_\_

The witness scheduled to appear today is Carlos Quiroga, a slight, handsome Cuban refugee who belonged to several anti-Castro groups in New Orleans during the early 1960's.

Quiroga was listed as a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, headed by Sergio Arcacha Smith, and as chairman for youth of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, of which Arcacha was a leader. \_\_\_\_\_

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## ANSWERS SHAW ATTORNEY'S QUERY

### No Juror Aided DA Fund--Foreman

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury foreman said today neither he nor any member of the jury has contributed to a private fund created to finance Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Attorneys for murder conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw raised the possibility of juror contributions in motions filed with Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

They asked for a full disclosure of the membership and finances of Truth and Consequences. Specifically, they wanted to know if any member had contributed.

FOREMAN Albert LaBiche answering a newsman's question, declared:

"I have definitely not made any contribution, and I have asked every member of the jury if they have made contributions.

"They said they have not. I feel it would be a definite conflict of interest."

Grand jurors are engaged in

a continuing investigation of what Garrison says was a plot hatched to murder Kennedy at Dallas in 1963.

The jury has indicted one man for complicity in Kennedy's death. Two others have been charged with perjury.

RETIRED NEW Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, 54, is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial on charges that he conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie to kill the President. Ferrie, onetime airline pilot,

died Feb. 22—five days after the Garrison inquiry became public. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's lone slayer.

Meanwhile, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has refused to tell the jury about his part in the investigation of Kennedy's assassination.

FBI man Regis Kennedy spent more than an hour in the jury room yesterday afternoon after his appearance was

See PROBE—Page 19

### Probe--

Continued from Front Page

ordered by Judge Bernard J. Bagert.

But Garrison said Kennedy invoked executive privilege and refused to divulge information to the jury during the hour he was behind the closed doors.

Despite his reticence, Kennedy may escape a criminal contempt charge, the possibility of which was mentioned by attorneys for the Justice Department.

AFTER THE agent's appearance, Asst. DA Alvin Oser said the subpoena on Kennedy had been withdrawn.

Judge Bagert ordered Kennedy before the grand jury after ruling the federal government has no right to guard its employees from testimony before courts and their agencies.

"Judicial control over the evidence in a case cannot be abdicated to the caprice of executive officers," the judge declared.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1, SEC. 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: MAY 18, 1967

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-69-30

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SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 19 1967	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## GIVING TO PROBE FUND IS DENIED

Foreman of Grand Jury  
Replies to Question

Contributions by members of the Orleans Parish grand jury to Truth and Consequences Inc. would constitute a conflict of interest, the foreman of the jury said Thursday.

Albert V. LaBiche denied that he or any member of the jury contributed to the private organization that finances District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination investigation.

The question of jurors' contributing was raised by attorney David W. Ferrie, a former neys for Clay L. Shaw in a airline pilot, to kill Kennedy.

motion field with Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

The motion asked whether members of the jury contributed to the organization and requested disclosure of membership.

"I have definitely not made any contribution, and I have asked every member of the jury if they have made contributions," LaBiche said.

"They said they have not. I feel it would be a definite conflict of interest," he added.

The jury's investigation of an alleged presidential assassination conspiracy has resulted in its indictment of Shaw for conspiring to murder president John F. Kennedy.

Garrison charged that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin, and the late David W. Ferrie, a former

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 19, SEC.1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: MAY 19, 1967

Edition: MORNING

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SENT BUREAU

89-69A-506

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SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 19 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# No Jurymen Aided DA Fund--Foreman

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury foreman said today neither he nor any member of the jury has contributed to a private fund created to finance Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Attorneys for murder conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw raised the possibility of juror contributions in motions filed with Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

They asked for a full disclosure of the membership and finances of Truth and Consequences. Specifically, they wanted to know if any member had contributed.

**FOREMAN** Albert LaBiche answering a newsmen's question, declared:

"I have definitely not made any contribution, and I have asked every member of the jury if they have made contributions.

"They said they have not. I feel it would be a definite conflict of interest."

Grand jurors are engaged in a continuing investigation of what Garrison says was a plot hatched to murder Kennedy at Dallas in 1963.

The jury has indicted one man for complicity in Kennedy's death. Two others have been charged with perjury.

**RETIRED** NEW Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, 54, is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial on charges that he conspired with Lee Harvey

(Turn to Page 19, Column 5)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: MAY 18, 1967

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

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☐ Being Investigated

19-69A-507

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MAY 18 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

# Says No Jurymen Gave to DA Fund

Continued from Page 1

Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie to kill the President.

Ferrie, onetime airline pilot, died Feb. 22—five days after the Garrison inquiry became public. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's lone slayer.

Meanwhile, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has refused to tell the jury about his part in the investigation of Kennedy's assassination.

FBI man Regis Kennedy spent more than an hour in the jury room yesterday afternoon after his appearance was ordered by Judge Bernard J. Bagert.

But Garrison said Kennedy invoked executive privilege and refused to divulge information to the jury during the hour he was behind the closed doors.

Despite his reticence, Kennedy may escape a criminal contempt charge, the possibility of which was mentioned by attorneys for the Justice Department.

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Judge Bagert ordered Kennedy before the grand jury after ruling the federal government has no right to guard its employees from testimony before courts and their agencies.

"Judicial control over the evidence in a case cannot be abdicated to the caprice of executive officers," the judge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## QUIROGA CALLED FOR GRAND JURY

### Ex-Associate of Fugitive in Garrison Probe

A one-time close friend of Sergio Arcacha Smith, a fugitive witness in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation, was subpoenaed Tuesday by deputies of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. to appear before the Grand Jury at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

The subpoena was issued for Carlos Quiroga, 30, and served on his wife at their residence, 3134 Derby pl.

This is the second subpoena which has been served on Quiroga. He was previously ordered to appear on May 10, but was not required to testify that day.

Arcacha Smith, now residing in Dallas, Tex., and fighting extradition to Louisiana, founded the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans in 1960 and was its head the following year.

Quiroga was a member of the front, which occupied offices at 544 Camp until early 1962. He denies any knowledge of the alleged plot to kill Kennedy.

#### NEW PAPERS SENT

He has said that accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a Communist and that he has proof to that effect.

Garrison, however, charges that Oswald was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the CIA collaborated to cover up Oswald's involvement with anti-Castro Cubans.

Earlier Tuesday, William

Redmann, executive counsel to Gov. John J. McKeithen, said new extradition papers seeking the return of former New Orleans night club operator Gordon Novel were dispatched to Gov. James Rhodes in Columbus, Ohio.

Sources say that Novel, who was reportedly shot at and wounded by flying glass in Nashville, Tenn., Sunday, has traveled South to hide. Efforts to contact Novel Tuesday were unsuccessful.

The new extradition order for Novel comes almost a month after Gov. Rhodes rejected the first extradition papers.

He asked for technical corrections in the original papers sent back to Gov. McKeithen April 21 and also wanted to know if a federal crime was involved in the D.A.'s charge that Novel conspired to burglarize a munitions bunker in Houma, La., during August, 1961.

#### DA POWER MAD, CLAIM

Garrison says Arcacha Smith, David W. Ferrie and Novel were involved in the burglary plot.

Both Arcacha Smith and Novel are free on bond.

Ernest Colvin Jr., Arcacha's lawyer, says his client is willing to talk with Garrison about the Kennedy probe "so long as he doesn't have to go into Garrison's lair."

At an extradition hearing Monday in Austin, Tex., Colvin charged that Garrison is a "man who is power mad," and that Arcacha fears for his life if returned to New Orleans.

Colvin added that Garrison uses "the law like a damn

club and this the type of thing the governor of Texas should not put his stamp of approval on."

Texas Gov. John Connally was wounded during the Kennedy assassination. No decision on the Arcacha extradition is expected for several days.

#### THREATENING CALL

Jerry Weiner, Gordon Novel's Columbus attorney, said Novel returned to Columbus after the Nashville incident and then left for a place to hide in the South.

He said he received a telephone call threatening Novel's life Friday.

Weiner added that the call "sounded like it was long distance," and the voice told him, "If Novel doesn't return to New Orleans on his own, he's going to return in a hearse."

The only man charged with complicity in Kennedy's murder is Clay L. Shaw, a 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman and former managing director of the International Trade Mart.

He is free on \$10,000 bond awaiting trial.

#### DA Says CIA Hides Killer's Whereabouts

By LAURA FOREMAN  
Associated Press Writer

The CIA is concealing the whereabouts of the actual assassins of President John F. Kennedy, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said Tuesday.

Garrison told The Associated Press in an interview his investigation shows that President Kennedy was killed by a group of anti-Castro adventurers who formerly worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"It's quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were," Garrison said, "because they had previously been CIA employees."

He said Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin, was not the one who killed Kennedy.

"There is no question at all about the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there," said Garrison.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-24-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63

Character:

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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SERIALIZED FILED

MAY 23 1967

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

SENT BUREAU

89-69A-532

### **'FIRED FROM FRONT'**

The President was killed by a fatal bullet that was fired from the front. That was not the only time he was hit from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front, apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall.

The role of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were apparently tossed in the back of cars. There were cars parked immediately behind.

In addition to those men in front, they had at least one man in the back who was shooting, although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository.

### **PARTICIPANT LOCATED**

"We have located one other

person who was involved in the operation. He was one of the adventurers who was involved in the anti-Castro activities, who was not using a gun but who was engaged in a row in Dealey Plaza in order to aid those who had guns.

"You had in effect a group of men operating as a guerrilla team. It was a precision operation and was carried out



**CARLOS QUIROGA**  
Subpoenaed by Grand Jury.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Jury to Quiz Cuban Exile in Plot Probe

two days after the assassina-  
tion.

Shaw, who stoutly denies complicity in the presidential slaying, is free on \$10,000 bond, awaiting trial. He was indicted March 22 after a preliminary hearing bound him over for court action.

A 30-year-old Cuban exile who is a onetime close friend of a fugitive witness from Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation was called to testify today before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The summons was issued yesterday to Carlos Quiroga of 3134 Derby pl.

Quiroga has said he was active in the Cuban Revolutionary Council, which was led until early 1962 by 44-year-old Sergio Arcacha Smith.

ARCACHA IS FREE on \$1,500 bond in Dallas, fighting extradition to New Orleans. Garrison wants him both as a witness and to answer burglary conspiracy charges.

He is charged with conspiring with the late David W. Ferrie and another fugitive witness, Gordon Novel, 29, to burglarize a munitions bunker at Houma in 1961.

Ferrie, who died in February, is one of three men Garrison charges conspired to murder John F. Kennedy at Dallas in November, 1963.

THE OTHER TWO named as conspirators are 54-year-old New Orleanian Clay L. Shaw and the man the Warren Commission said was Kennedy's lone slayer, Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1  
STATES-ITEM,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/24/67  
Edition: RED COMET  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX  
Character: 11-22-63  
or AFO  
Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

67-698-523

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MAY 23 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Novel Admitted Bunker Theft, Rhodes Is Told

An affidavit filed with new extradition papers sent to Columbus, Ohio, claims that Gordon Novel admitted his part in a burglary of a munitions bunker in Houma in 1961.

The new extradition papers were sent to Ohio Gov. James Rhodes as part of Orleans Parish Dist. Attorney Jim Garrison's efforts to bring Novel back to Louisiana on a burglary conspiracy charge.

Garrison wants Novel in connection with his investigation of President Kennedy's assassination.

James L. Alcock, an assistant district attorney, said in the affidavit:

"The said Gordon Novel responded to questioning by Jim Garrison, district attorney for the Parish of Orleans, and William Curvich, investigative aide to Jim Garrison, that he and the parties named herein did in fact commit the conspiracy and burglary outlined above."

In the body of the affidavit, Alcock declared that Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith, David W. Ferrie and other unnamed persons "did conspire, agree, and combine to burglarize a munitions bunker located in Houma, La."

He said the conspiracy was entered into in New Orleans at the home of Arcacha.

Alcock said that the men went to Houma on or about Aug. 21, 1961.

"The trip was made from New Orleans to Houma at night in a Lincoln automobile owned and driven by Gordon Novel and in a panel truck.

"AFTER ARRIVING at the site of the bunker, which was leased by Schlumberger Well Services Corp., the defendant, Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith, David W. Ferrie, and others, unnamed, unlawfully entered it by cutting the lock with a pair of bolt cutters which had been brought along for the purpose.

"After entry into the bunker (they) took various forms of explosives and munitions. Thereafter they returned to the city of New Orleans with the stolen munitions."

The extradition papers also included a photograph of Novel identified by a former girl friend, Marlene Mancuso, 42 Oaklawn dr., Metairie, who had dated Novel in 1961.

THE DOCUMENTS also contain a copy of the simple burglary charge leveled against Novel and Smith by the sheriff of Terrebonne Parish. The affidavit was signed by Capt. Bert Boyne.

Meanwhile, the DA's office said a new figure in the investigation scheduled for questioning today was interviewed last night by a Garrison aide.

A DA's office spokesman declined to say what questions were asked or what information was obtained from the man.

He is Juan M. Valdes, a self-described Latin playwright who figured in one of the city's more sensational murders. A subpoena was issued for him yesterday.

Valdes in the summer of 1964 discovered the mutilated body of Dr. Mary Stults Sherman, a women physician who occupied the same St. Charles ave. apartment building where the summoned witness lives.

HE WAS investigating smoke coming from the Sherman apartment when he stumbled onto the body. Dr. Sherman's killer, who has never been found, tried to burn the body. Garrison would not comment on what questions will be asked Valdes.

Another Latin, 30-year-old Carlos Quiroga, spent two hours and ten minutes before the grand jury yesterday and emerged without comment.

QUIROGA, a Cuban exile, was once a close friend and associate of a fugitive witness from the Garrison inquiry, 44-year-old Sergio Arcacha Smith.

Arcacha was a leader of a militant anti-Castro organization here. He is currently fighting extradition attempts in Dallas. Garrison wants him both as a witness and as a defendant in a burglary conspiracy case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 23

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-25-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX  
11-22-63

Character:

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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MAY 28 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

CC 160-537-1

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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in Perry Raymond Russo material, Civil Action #82-2130.

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Oswald—Did Fire, Dallas—Officials Insist

## DA's Team Theory Also Discounted

By PEGGY SIMPSON  
DALLAS (AP) — Key Dallas investigators of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy here in 1963 don't believe Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's claim that Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot.

They also disbelieve the New Orleans prosecutor's theory that a precision team of

(Stories on developments in the Garrison investigation and the discovery of a letter draft written by fugitive witness Gordon Novel will be found on Page 6B.)

guerrilla adventurers fanned out on the crest of a park to kill Kennedy and escape undetected, until now.

"I don't think there's any question but that Oswald did some shooting, and indications are all of the shooting," said Dist. Atty. Henry Wade.

RETIRED POLICE Chief Jesse Curry, who drove the car preceding the President's in the motorcade, said there was no ruckus on the Dealey Plaza lawn preceding the shooting, as Garrison claims.

He said if guerrilla gunmen had crouched behind a three-foot stone wall in the plaza as Garrison says, Curry and Sheriff Bill Decker and Secret Service men could have seen them from the street as they drove by. He said his policemen atop the railroad overpass overlooking Dealey Plaza likewise could have spotted any persons behind the stone wall or even behind the five-foot-tall picket fence which is 26 feet in back of the stone wall.

"THERE WERE people in  
(Turn to Page 6B, Column 7)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1  
NEW ORLEANS STATE  
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-26-67  
Edition: RED FLASH  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX  
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MAY 29 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

CC 157-23480

# Texas Probers Say Oswald Did Fire

Continued from Page 1

the park and by the stone wall but they sure weren't squatted down shooting. I'll tell you that," Curry said. "We just didn't see anything that would indicate that at all."

For eight months, Garrison has independently been scrutinizing the assassination, vowing to prove the Warren Commission wrong in its finding that Oswald alone killed Kennedy and that Jack Ruby also acted independently when he gunned down Oswald during a jail transfer two days later.

Garrison says he has uncovered a conspiracy to kill Kennedy between Oswald; a now-dead pilot, David Ferrie; a New Orleans business magnate, Clay Shaw, and others.

HE SAYS THE Central Intelligence Agency is concealing the whereabouts of the assassins because they had been CIA employees.

"I never did rule out some encouragement of Oswald," said Wade. "but whether there was a conspiracy or an accomplice before or after the assassination is a matter of speculation. I don't know."

"I don't have any way of knowing about the CIA," Wade said.

But he said he was just as sure now as in 1963 that police had the evidence to send Oswald to the electric chair as the assassin.

"It was his gun, there were three empty shells by the window, he was seen in the window, his prints were found there, and everybody else was down watching the motorcade and he was upstairs," Wade said.

WADE AND CURRY said they looked but found no proof that Oswald and Ruby knew each other.

Wade said eight or 10 persons volunteered information that Ruby and Oswald were together on occasions but he said he could not vouch for the credibility of any of them. A local lawyer failed a lie detector test about such beliefs and some of the other informants were alleged homosexuals or police characters.

Garrison said the assassins apparently used "frangible bullets," which he described as a type forbidden by the Geneva Treaty, that explode into little pieces and leave nothing behind to be traced to the gun. He said these bullets would be favored by forces working for an intelligence agency.

A FIREARMS expert here said a frangible bullet does indeed fragment into tiny pieces—but the shattering is upon impact, before any penetration. The soft, compressed graphite bullets are used for target practice and might barely pierce a tin can at 50 yards. The firearms expert said he knew of no bullet which combines the characteristics Garrison named, since soft-nose bullets which cause a gaping wound and much internal damage leave traceable elements.

The FBI identified a whole bullet found after the assassination on a stretcher as coming from Oswald's rifle and said fragments of a second bullet came from the same rifle.

Curry said Garrison's probe hasn't refuted any Warren Commission findings, as far as he is concerned.

"It's difficult for me to believe that a group of men sat around and formed a conspiracy and carried it out to assassinate the President. The evidence doesn't show that to me," Curry said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Dallas Law Officers Say Oswald Did Fire at JFK

### Discount Guerrilla Team Theory of Garrison

By PEGGY SIMPSON

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Three Dallas officers active in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 say that Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is wrong when he says that Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot.

These key investigators also discount the New Orleans prosecutor's theory that a team of guerrillas fanned out on the crest of a park to kill Kennedy and escape undetected.

"I don't think there's any question but that Oswald did some shooting, and indications are all of the shooting," said Dist. Atty. Henry Wade.

Retired Police Chief Jesse Curry, who drove the car preceding the President's in the motorcade, said there was no ruckus on the Dealey Plaza lawn preceding the shooting, as Garrison claims.

#### COULD HAVE BEEN SEEN

He said if guerrilla gunmen had crouched behind a three-foot stone wall in the plaza as Garrison says, Curry and Sheriff Bill Decker and Secret Service men could have seen them from the street as they drove by. He said his policemen atop the railroad overpass overlooking Dealey Plaza likewise could have spotted any persons behind the stone wall or even behind the 5-foot-tall picket fence which is 25 feet in back of the stone wall.

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#### CONSPIRACY CLAIMED

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Wade and Curry said they looked but found no proof that Oswald and Ruby knew each other.

#### FAILED LIE DETECTOR

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Curry said Garrison's probe hasn't refuted any Warren Commission findings, as far as he is concerned.

#### No Special Treatment for Novel Governor

Gordon Novel, wanted as a material witness by District Attorney Jim Garrison, will be treated "just like any other citizen" if he returns to Louisiana, Gov. John J. McKeithen said Friday.

McKeithen has refused to agree to a request by Novel that he be granted police protection and immunity from arrest should he be invited to speak before the Legislature.

The 29-year-old fugitive witness, wanted by Garrison for questioning in connection with his probe of the death of President John F. Kennedy, has been freed on \$10,000 bond in Columbus, Ohio, and is fighting extradition to Louisiana on a charge of conspiring to commit burglary of a Houma munitions bunker.

Novel said he believed a resolution would be introduced before the Legislature in Baton Rouge Friday inviting him to appear before the body. However, the lawmakers adjourned for the weekend Thursday and there was no indication that he would be asked to show.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-27-67

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11-22-63

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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MAY 28 1967  
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

SENT 5/28/67

## COPIES SOUGHT

Meanwhile, Garrison asked Friday for copies of a letter allegedly directed to the Central Intelligence Agency by Novel's New Orleans attorney, Steven Plotkin, claims his client did write the letter which was reportedly found beneath linoleum in Novel's former French Quarter apartment.

Earlier this week, Plotkin said Novel had worked for the CIA here during 1961. The attorney received a copy and transcript of the correspondence earlier this week.

Although Plotkin said Novel wrote the draft and added that "everything . . . as far as Novel is concerned, is actually the truth," his client seemed to contradict the attorney by claiming that the letter was a "last trap" for Garrison.

"Mr. Garrison has finally fallen into the last trap. I thought his fine Cajun gumshoes were going to miss it. Under the rug, ha, ha," Novel said. But actually, it was not investigators who found it.

The letter was received by the New Orleans States-Item through a college professor who got it from a student. A girl friend of the student who is now renting Novel's former apartment located the letter beneath linoleum on the kitchen sink drainboard.

The DA has charged that the CIA is engaging in a "monstrous coverup" of Kennedy's murder, and has duped the Warren Commission into reaching a false conclusion. The commission found that the President was shot by New Orleans native Lee Harvey Oswald who acted alone.

Plotkin, who said Novel was a CIA "intermediary" with anti-Castro Cubans, also claimed that Novel had "little or nothing to do with the Bay of Pigs invasion and certainly had nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy."

In the letter found in Novel's apartment, the former local bar owner asks a "Mr. Weiss" to get him out of "this mess" by an unspecified date in March. Judging by the time sequences the letter describes, it was probably written in late January or early February of this year. The Mr. Weiss referred to is presumably connected with the CIA.

In Detroit, Mich., an attorney for the late Jack Ruby Friday asked the American and Louisiana Bar Associations to consider

disbarring Garrison for "unwarranted and reckless attacks on the Warren Commission Report and its members."

Attorney Sol Dann sent letters to both groups urging them to intervene in all proceedings concerning the assassination of Kennedy, specially Garrison's investigation.

"This request is made to put an end to any further exploitation of this horrible tragedy and prevent a repetition of the carnival proceedings that prevailed before Judge (Joe B.) Brown in Dallas," said Dann.

In reply, Garrison told newsmen here that Dann is "well aware of the total involvement of Jack Ruby with regard to the assassination."

"He is doing his best to block any successful inquiry," Garrison said. "This is very understandable because my objective inquiry into the murder of President Kennedy will necessarily reveal the involvement, not only of individuals associated with the Central Intelligence Agency, but of Jack Ruby himself."

Ruby's brother, Earl Ruby of Detroit, has vigorously challenged Garrison's claims that Jack Ruby was linked to any plot to kill Kennedy.

A further development in the case came Friday in Nashville, Tenn., where a police investigator said he has yet to produce evidence that Novel was wounded there Sunday.

The investigation into a reported shooting stemmed from

a statement by Charles Walker, president of a Nashville radio station, that he, Novel, and the station's news director were sitting in a vehicle in front of the station when the car was riddled with gunfire.

Nashville police said they had been unable to discuss the incident with Novel since then.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## D.A. Issues New Claims to Arrests in Death Probe

### Reiterates Points Pertaining to Death Probe

District Attorney Jim Garrison, appearing before a nationwide audience Sunday, reiterated a number of points concerning his presidential assassination probe, and issued new claims pertaining to arrests.

"We are going to have to defer any other arrests" until later, said Garrison, but he added that "there will be other arrests and they will probably be before the trial" of retired businessman Clay L. Shaw.

No date has been set for the 54-year-old Shaw's trial on charges that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The DA has contended that Kennedy was not killed by Lee Harvey Oswald whom the Warren Commission claims was the lone assassin.

### REITERATES VIEWS

Appearing on the ABC radio-television program "Issues and Answers" Garrison summed up his conspiracy theory like this:

—Kennedy was killed, not by Oswald, but by a group of conspirators made up of Latin Americans opposed to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and of former employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency — CIA.

—Oswald himself was not a CIA agent, but "was obviously an intelligence employe of the United States government."

—The CIA, although not involved in the plot, "concealed from the Warren Commission, from the American people, from the President and from the world, the fact that its employes, its former employes, were involved in the assassination of the President."

Garrison repeated his call for a Congressional investigation of the CIA. At least I have made an attempt to find out the truth and so far as I know this is the first objective investigation by any official agency in the assassination."

The conspiracy, Garrison said, included Oswald, Shaw, and the late David W. Ferrie.

Garrison has said also there was a link between Oswald and Jack Ruby, the man who shot

Oswald to death in a Dallas police station, in view of millions of television watchers.

### 'EASY TO DO'

Garrison added he is "going to connect Ruby with the conspiracy and that is going to be very easy to do."

When Shaw was arrested March 1, Garrison said, as he has ever since, that more arrests would be forthcoming.

Asked Sunday when they would be made, Garrison said:

"As a result of some experiences we have had—and I certainly don't blame the press. Naturally, they want to know about an interesting matter like this, but our office was almost put out of commission as if it were bombarded by artillery. We are going to have to defer any further arrests to try and make them at a later date.

"But there will be other arrests and they will probably be before the trial."

Asked how he would judge himself if, after all, he fails to prove his allegations, Garrison said "the question will not arise, because we have already proved it and we have the evidence."

"But even if it were hypothetically," he added, "my

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-29-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-69\*

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-69A-542

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 29 1967	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

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## Shaw Lawyers Will Make Bid to Veto Indictment

### Attorneys to Seek Way to Nix DA's Charges

Clay Shaw's defense lawyers go to court Monday seeking to overturn the John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy indictment against him.

In what looks to be a long hearing, defense attorneys said they hope to:

- Quash the Orleans Parish Grand Jury conspiracy indictment against Shaw.

- Suppress the seizure of Shaw's belongings and have them returned. They were seized earlier this year when Shaw was first arrested by District Atty. Jim Garrison.

- Have the defense be provided a bill of particulars, which would include times, dates and places of the alleged conspiracy.

- Have the DA's office comply with a prayer for oyer, asking the prosecution to produce documents and other evidence in the conspiracy.

One of Shaw's lawyers, Edward F. Wegmann, Saturday refused to confirm or deny that Lee Odom, who cropped up in the Garrison investigation when his name was found scribbled in Shaw's notes, would appear at the hearing.

"He will be here when his appearance is needed," said Wegmann. "I stand on that."

There are 32 others, however, who have been served with sub-

penas. These include Criminal District Court judges Malcolm V. O'Hara, Matthew S. Braniff, Thomas M. Brahney Jr., Rudolph F. Becker Jr., Oliver P. Schulinkamp, Frank J. Shea and Bernard J. Bagerl.

Only Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who has been assigned the Shaw case and will conduct the hearing Monday, was spared the service of a subpoena.

Garrison himself was called by the Shaw forces and will appear. Likewise, members of his staff who have handled the investigation, may be called by Shaw's lawyers.

Other persons given subpoenas to appear include the organizers of "Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc.," the businessmen's group financing the investigation. They are Willard E. Robertson, Joseph M. Rault Jr., and Cecil Shilstone. Complete records of the organization have been requested, including disbursements of the more than \$9,000 Robertson Friday said Garrison has spent.

Additionally, Albert V. LaBiche Jr., foreman of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury that indicted Shaw, and members of that jury have been subpoenaed.

Court proceedings will start at 10 a. m. in the section of court presided over by Judge Haggerty.

Garrison alleges that Shaw, former managing director of International Trade Mart, conspired with David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby to murder President Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-12-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63  
Character: AFO

Classification: 89-65  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-65A-274

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

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# Return Conditions Given by Novel

B HOKE MAY

Fugitive witness Goron Novel today told Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison he will return here and testify in the DA's Kennedy death plot investigation if he is protected against arrest.

The 29-year-old former bar operator made the offer in what he said was his "final legal challenge" to Garrison.

He said he will testify at my expense . . . on a lie detector and under sodium amyl before your stacked grand jury."

**BUT NOVEL MADE** in important proviso. He will come only under the terms of the uniform interstate witness compact which would guarantee him against arrest or prosecution in any state through which he travels.

It was the second time this week that the matter of the interstate witness compact was raised in connection with reluctant Garrison witnesses.

The governor of Texas said he is delaying action on Louisiana's request for 44-year-old Sergio Arcacha Smith and suggested the state seek Arcacha's return under the witness compact.

Thus, Arcacha in Texas and Novel in Columbus, Ohio, almost simultaneously sought the same immunity from arrest and prosecution.

**BOTH ARE CHARGED** by Garrison with conspiracy to burglarize a munitions bunker at Houma in August, 1961. Both also are charged with the actual burglary by Terrebonne Parish authorities.

Novel had admitted making a munitions pickup at Houma, but says it was a routine part of

his work as an intelligence agent here before the April, 1961, Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Arcacha was the New Orleans leader of a militant anti-Castro Cuban organization here in 1961 and 1962.

Both Novel and Arcacha are fighting extradition on the burglary conspiracy charges.

**IN WHAT AMOUNTED** to an open telegram to Garrison, Novel promised not to invoke "the fifth amendment, retroactive executive privilege, or this nation's national security act" if he is permitted to come here under the witness compact.

"I will testify on any question you . . . can dream up," he told Garrison in the wire.

Specifically, Novel said he would like to testify on a number of points, namely:

"1. International fraud; 2. public and official bribery; 3. intimidation; 4. in my opinion the probable murder of David Ferrie; 5. seditious treason; 6. mysterious intelligence activities from Nov., 1959, to date in the southern quadrant of the USA and certain islands off Florida; 7. hot war games and cold munitions transfers; 8. ten 1950 model Canadian surplus Vampire jet support fighter aircraft; 9. certain Cu-

ban-Anglo-French sabotage affairs of early 1961."

**SUGGESTING THAT** Garrison seek Arcacha under the interstate witness compact — which guarantees immunity — Texas Gov. John Connally wrote Gov. John J. McKeithen Jr.:

"Pending final disposition of your request pursuant to this act, your request for extradition of Sergio Arcacha Smith is being retained on the docket without prejudice."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-14-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

or

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-690-585

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Atty. General to Contact DA

## Gremillion to Look Into Alleged Bribery

Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion said Tuesday he will contact District Attorney Jim Garrison about a Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Or-

leans letter "asking me to investigate certain aspects of alleged bribery charges" in the DA's presidential assassination probe.

Gremillion said he "will probably make a further statement" after conferring with Gov. John J. McKeithen, who earlier said

he does not think the state should get involved in the case.

Primary accusation against Garrison came from Alvin Beaubouef, who claimed he was offered \$3,000 and a job if he would "help substantiate the alleged plot" against Kennedy.

Beaubouef, a friend of the late David W. Ferrie, reportedly said a Garrison investigator made the offer and when he refused he was told he would be shot if he made trouble.

Ferrie, who died last February in his New Orleans apartment, was named by Garrison as one of the conspirators in a plot to kill President John F. Kennedy, assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Gremillion said he has not been furnished any facts, names or circumstances concerning the alleged bribery, but "my office will be looking into the matter."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-14-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11-22-63

AFO

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

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## Beauboeuf Claim Refuted

# DA's Men Cleared Of Plot Case Bribe

The New Orleans police department today cleared two district attorney's office investigators of charges that they attempted to bribe or intimidate a witness in Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Asst. Police Supt. P. J. Trosclair called a news conference this afternoon to announce the results of the department's investigation of the charges.

The accusation was made by Alvin Beauboeuf, one-time roommate of the late David W. Ferrie, a key figure in Garrison's presidential assassination inquiry.

TROSCLAIR SAID a thorough investigation by the police intelligence branch cleared both Dets. Lynn Loisel and Louis Mon of attempting to bribe or intimidate Beauboeuf.

The charge appeared originally in an article written for Newsweek Magazine. Beauboeuf and his attorney, Burton Klein, later called a news conference to allege that Garrison aides tried to bribe him to give testimony.

They said there was a tape recording of the bribe attempt and that it had been turned over to Jefferson Parish authorities for action. Beauboeuf said the offer was made in Jefferson Parish.

INVESTIGATING police are believed to have concluded that the tape was edited or altered in some fashion.

Beauboeuf was rooming with Ferrie at his Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment when the one-time airline pilot was arrested here in 1963, three days after Kennedy's murder. Beauboeuf and another Ferrie roommate accompanied Ferrie on a trip to Houston the day Kennedy was killed.

Ferrie was found dead at his apartment Feb. 22—five days after the Garrison investigation became public knowledge. The coroner said he died of natural causes.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/14/67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 16 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

89-69-554

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in Perry Raymond Russo material, Civil Action #82-2130.

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## PROBE PROGRAM AGAIN BLASTED

### Tape Alleges NBC Talk with Witness

District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday quoted one of his assassination probe witnesses as saying that a local newsman asked her for a taped interview and told her that Garrison was "going to be destroyed."

What was purported to be a transcript of an interview with Marlene Mancuso, ex-wife of material witness Gordon Novel, was included in a press release in which Garrison again blasted the National Broadcasting Co. The interview was supposedly conducted by Garrison and Louis Iyon, his chief investigator, May 20.

In his own statement, Garrison attempted to link NBC to the federal government through defense contracts of the Radio Corporation of America.

"It helps to clarify the role of the federal government in obstructing the investigation if it is kept in mind that NBC is owned by RCA—the Radio Corporation of America. RCA is one of the top 10 corporations with regard to defense contracts with the federal government," Garrison said.

Marlene Mancuso was reportedly a girl friend of Novel's in 1961 and has since been married to and divorced from him.

It was she who swore in an affidavit that Novel was in New Orleans in August, 1961, when, Garrison claims, Novel conspired with David Ferrie and Sergio Arcacha Smith to burglarize a munitions bunker near Houma.

The affidavit was used for extradition purposes on the burglary conspiracy charge against Novel, who is in Ohio.

The newsman, Richard Townley, of WDSU-TV, said the Garrison-supplied transcript, was at first "interested in the laundry truck which was used in the

burglary at the blimp base at Castro refugees, brought to New Orleans from Miami to prepare for an assault on Cuba.

Part of the transcript quotes Miss Mancuso as saying Townley mentioned a "second Oswald" and a jail sentence for Garrison.

"He said they were not merely going to discredit the probe — he said Garrison would get a jail sentence. He said he figured that I was going to be Mr. Garrison's star witness, and that Mr. Garrison was going to use me to discredit Gordon and make him appear as a second Oswald."

At another point the transcript has Miss Mancuso quoting Townley this way: "He said they are going to expose Mr. Garrison as a fraud and that he is working with NBC out of WDSU on this."

The transcript also quotes Miss Mancuso as saying of Townley, "He gave me the impression that he knows an awful lot about me and that I may as well level with him if I want to be shown in a good light."

### 14 Men Believed Involved in Muder

The Nashville Tennessean quoted District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday as saying President John F. Kennedy was killed by a 14-man team of Cuban guerrillas who trained secretly in St. Tammany Parish in the summer of 1963.

In a copyrighted story prepared for Thursday's edition, the newspaper said Garrison believes the assassins were and

The district attorney was also quoted as saying the late David Ferrie, who died in February while under investigation by Garrison, was connected "in some capacity" with the guerrillas.

The men he now seeks in his probe, Garrison said, were "definitely among the Cuban trainees."

The Tennessean said Garrison theorized that "some members known to Ferrie turned their wrath on President Kennedy when it became apparent the United States would not support isolated assaults on Cuba."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SECTION 1  
TIMES PICAYUNE  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-23-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

11-22-63  
Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-69  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-69-403

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## COURT GRANTS SHERIDAN STAY

### Halts All Proceedings in Newsman's Case

Television newsman Walter Sheridan was granted a last minute reprieve from appearing before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Friday when the State Supreme Court stayed all proceedings in his case.

The action came on an appeal filed by Sheridan's lawyers Thursday night after Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert overruled motions to quash a subpoena ordering Sheridan to appear before the grand jury.

Sheridan is sought for questioning by District Attorney Jim Garrison, who claims the newsman tried to bribe a key witness in Garrison's probe of President Kennedy's assassination.

An investigative reporter for the National Broadcasting Company, Sheridan became involved in the case while preparing a documentary on the DA's probe which was aired June 19 by NBC. The document-

ary was critical of the Garrison investigation.

The stay order by the Supreme Court came at 11 a. m. Friday only three hours before the grand jury was scheduled to meet and hear testimony by Sheridan. All proceedings were stayed until further orders of the court.

The court also gave Garrison and Bagert until Aug. 8 to file answers to Sheridan's plea for dismissal of the subpoena.

The court's order noted that the exact ruling of the district court had not been received as of Friday morning, and therefore the judges were unable to pass on the issue before the scheduled 2 p. m. grand jury meeting.

Garrison has charged Sheridan with the attempted bribery of Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge.

Russo has figured prominently in Garrison's probe as the man who claims to have overheard a New Orleans plot to kill President Kennedy shortly before he was slain in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo maintained that the plot participants included Oswald; a late aircraft pilot, David W. Ferrie, and New Orleans businessman, Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw is under indictment on the plot charges and is scheduled for trial perhaps later this year.

The NBC program in which Sheridan participated alleged that Garrison's case against Shaw is based in part on perjured testimony by Russo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-29-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63  
AFO

Classification: 89-69A  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-69-A-72

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## LOSES LA. TRIBUNAL PLEA

# Sheridan Going To Federal Court

Attorneys for a television newsman accused of attempting to bribe a witness in DA Jim Garrison's assassination investigation took their fight to federal court today.

The Louisiana State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Walter Sheridan, a reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., must testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, saying that the newsman's claim of harassment by Garrison is not sufficient "to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."

MILTON BRENER, an attorney for Sheridan, said today he would file pleadings in federal district court today on behalf of his client. Asked whether he would go all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary in an attempt to thwart Sheridan's appearance before the grand jury, Brener replied: "We intend to do everything we possibly can."

Sheridan was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury shortly after Garrison charged him with attempting to bribe Perry Raymond Russo of Baton Rouge, who testified he witnessed Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw has been charged by Garrison with conspiring to kill the president.

THE CHARGE against Sher-

dan grew out of an hour-long documentary which was highly critical of Garrison's methods of handling the probe.

Meanwhile, Gordon Novel, another witness in the probe, has volunteered to go before the grand jury provided he be questioned under the influence of "truth serum" or hypnosis or while being administered a lie detector examination.

Novel took refuge in Ohio after Garrison charged him with conspiracy to commit simple burglary and being a material witness.

IN ANOTHER development yesterday, the attorney for Dean A. Andrews Jr. subpoenaed two more defense witnesses for Andrews' perjury trial, scheduled tomorrow in Judge Frank J. Shea's court.

Subpoenaed were David L. Chandler, 724 Gov. Nicholls, a Life magazine reporter; and Sam DePino, a reporter for WVUE-TV.

In Baton Rouge yesterday, Russo claimed the late Ferrie also discussed the assassination of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-8-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX  
11-22-63

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-69A  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

NEW ORLEANS

89-69A-737

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# DELAY IN PERJURY TRIAL RULED OUT

## Andrews Is Denied Writ from High Court

The state Supreme Court late Wednesday afternoon denied a writ of Dean A. Andrews Jr. asking for a delay in his trial for perjury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe.

Andrews, meanwhile, pleading his own case, argued before Criminal District Court Judge Frank Shea until 9:30 p. m. Wednesday to have Garrison and his staff recused from prosecuting the case and to have an ad hoc district attorney appointed for the trial.

When Judge Shea recessed the hearing until 10 a. m. Thursday, it was a haggard Andrews who answered newsmen's questions after nearly 12 hours in the courtroom.

On Thursday Andrews will have a chance to question Morris Brownlee, whose name was mentioned at Wednesday's hearings, and two New Orleans policemen who are reported to have arrested Emanuel Garcia Gonzales, another name mentioned in the probe.

The trial, which was in its first day Wednesday, was recessed while Andrews had a writ filed before the Supreme Court seeking a delay in the case so he could prepare arguments and call witnesses on his motion to have Garrison recused.

Judge Shea denied the delay, and he was upheld by the high court. The ruling said in part: "Considering the return of the trial judge that all witnesses have been subpoenaed with the exception of three persons currently living in other states and that the courts in these states have refused the request of the State of Louisiana to return these persons to the State of Louisiana, we find no ruling."

### 'NO FRICTION'

Andrews' perjury trial is in connection with his testimony

before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Andrews took over his own defense after attorney Sam Monk Zelden withdrew his representation because of "irreconcilable differences" with his client.

Andrews himself said it was a matter of two lawyers disagreeing on "the best procedure to follow."

However, Zelden was later appointed by the court to represent Andrews. While Andrews is acting as his own counsel during the hearing, he indicated there was no friction between himself and Zelden when he emerged from the courtroom late Wednesday.

He said he had no comment on Zelden's statement.

### BURNES CALLED

Andrews called several witnesses, including assistant Dist. Atty. Richard V. Burnes.

Burnes testified that Andrews once said he knew Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill Kennedy and that he was looking for three persons — the "Mex" who accompanied Oswald to Andrews' office, a "Clay Bertrand" and the person who actually killed the president.

Burnes then indicated that he heard a tape recording on which Andrews said he located two of the persons he was looking for.

Garrison claims Clay L. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman whom he charged with conspiring to kill the president, and "Clay Bertrand" are the same person. It was Andrews' testimony on "Bertrand" which led to the charge of perjury against him.

Andrews, a former Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney, asked Burnes for some reasons for which he was subpoenaed.

for which he was subpoenaed.

Burnes replied that they included "your Warren Commission testimony" regarding a call Andrews said he received from Clay Bertrand, who asked him if he would represent Oswald on a charge of murder.

Andrews also called Garrison to the stand.

Garrison said he never personally heard the tape referred to by Burnes, but that both Burnes and James A. Alcock, another assistant district attorney, did so.

### ASSIGNED CODE NAME

Garrison said he probably assigned Andrews a code name because he had good reason to believe that his (Garrison's) telephones were being monitored.

Garrison, sometimes staring at his fingernails or looking blandly off into space, seemed far removed as he sat on the witness chair, answering Andrews' questions and frequently prefacing or ending his replies with "Dean," Andrews' first name.

Andrews, the hip talker, stuck close to legal terminology as he moved through the questioning, occasionally adjusting his dark glasses.

On one occasion, though, he returned to jive talk when he asked Garrison about a Saturday afternoon meeting in Garrison's office between the two of them.

In citing the meeting he asked Garrison if he recalled "me asking you if you was gonna put the hat on me because there was a rumble on the vine" to that effect.

Judge Shea interrupted, asking the rotund Andrews to translate the question. Andrews said he meant was he going to be indicted for perjury and Garrison said at the time he told Andrews "positively not."

### 'ASSASSIN'S CAMP'

Garrison emphasized that he believed Andrews was not telling the truth only regarding the identity of Clay Bertrand and that his other testimony was honest. Andrews asked him when he first arrived at this conclusion and Garrison said it was probably after the two had first talked about the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-10-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX

11-22-63

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-69A

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-69A-753

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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AUG 19 1967	
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SENT BUREAU

Andrews also questioned Garrison about a meeting between the two at Broussard's Restaurant. Garrison said he had a recollection of the meeting, but that it had been so long ago he did not recall some of the specific topics discussed.

Andrews asked Garrison if at subsequent meetings he recalled discussing an "assassin's camp" across Lake Pontchartrain. Garrison said he remembered discussing it, but said it was not necessarily an assassin's camp.

Andrews also asked the DA if he recalled a party of Garrison and his assistants on March 14 at the Royal Orleans Hotel. Garrison said he recalled attending a dinner there. Andrews asked if among the guests were several members of the press. "Yes, I recall several," Garrison replied.

Andrews then asked if during the course of the meal Garrison arose and announced that he was going to call Dean Andrews' lawyer and see if he could get a positive answer, one way or the other, on the identity of Clay Bertrand.

Garrison said he could not recall the incident, and when Andrews asked him if he had called Zelden, from the Royal Orleans, Garrison said he had two or three conversations with Zelden — once at the New Orleans Athletic Club, once in Garrison's office, and another time when "he called me, or perhaps I called him."

Again Andrews pressed about a March 14 conversation, and Garrison said there had been none.

At one point Andrews asked Garrison if when the two discussed Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand, he had given Andrews any other reasons to believe the two were the same.

#### MOVIE FILM

Garrison said he could not give any other reasons without going into the evidence of the Clay Shaw trial, but he said he was confident he had not spelled out the reasons to Andrews.

In other questions Andrews asked Garrison if he recalled that Andrews suggested that Garrison get in touch with Life Magazine regarding the Zagruder film, a roll of home movie film purchased by Life taken by Abraham Zagruder at the assassination.

Garrison said they may have discussed the film, but he did not recall Andrews having made such a suggestion.

Andrews asked Garrison if he ever said "that was cross triangulation" when Andrews and Garrison were looking at photos of Dealey Plaza in Dallas in relation to the possible

position of guns and people. Garrison said he had not.

Garrison was also asked if he had given the impression to any of his assistants that he believed Andrews was lying. Garrison did not have any "No," replied Garrison, "that was not necessary because that had become apparent to most of the staff."

#### SUBPENAS DISCUSSED

Much of Andrews' questioning of Burnes regarded the subpoenas issued to Andrews, including who gave instructions for the preparation and so forth.

He also asked Burnes a series of questions about his appearance before the Grand Jury and what role Burnes had in it as well as asking him questions about his instructions, if any, to the jury.

Burnes said that he discussed Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission and in the DA's office with Garrison the night and morning before Andrews went before the Grand Jury.

He said they discussed the inconsistencies in his statements.

Andrews asked if Garrison expressed the opinion that "I was lying" and Burnes answered he thought Garrison had expressed that opinion.

There were frequent objections by the state on the grounds that Andrews' questions were irrelevant in the hearing on a motion to recuse the DA and that they covered material that would come up during the trial. Each time the objection was sustained Andrews announced he was filing a bill of exception to the court's ruling.

On several occasions during the questioning of Burnes, Andrews would ask a long, involved question. Burnes would answer by repeating the question, prefacing his statement by saying, "As I understand your question, you are asking . . ."

and then ask, "Is this correct?" Andrews at one point asked to have the court reporter repeat the question. Judge Shea, apparently tired of the repetition, instructed Andrews to repeat the question, and Andrews confessed he could no longer recall what his question was. Judge Shea finally told him to rephrase.

Andrews did, but first he made it known he was filing a bill of exception to the court's ruling that the court reporter could not repeat the question.

In the motion to have Garrison recused, Andrews said Garrison did not have any evidence to prove an assassination conspiracy was hatched in New Orleans.

"The only conspiracy existing is the conspiracy planted in (Perry Raymond) Russo's mind due to use of hypnotical sessions," the motion stated. Russo is Garrison's star witness in the probe. Russo testified at a preliminary hearing that he overheard a plot being made by Shaw, pilot David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald. Shaw is awaiting trial on criminal conspiracy charges. Ferrie died Feb. 22 shortly after Garrison's probe hit the headlines.

The motion noted that Garrison filed criminal action against a reported godchild of Ferrie's, Morris Brownlee. Andrews said this action was taken to put pressure on Ferrie.

Andrews also said that a character he invented by the name of "Gonzales" was named as one of the Kennedy assassins by Garrison. Andrews said Garrison filed criminal charges against "Manuel Garcia Gonzales" for alleged selling and possessing narcotics.

#### CHANDLER TESTIFIES

Another witness was David L. Chandler, a correspondent for Life magazine who was once a close friend of Garrison.

Under questioning by Andrews, Chandler said no monetary arrangements were made between his magazine and Garrison when the two first discussed the Kennedy investigation.

Chandler also quoted Garrison in reference to a conversation about Andrews which occurred in the d.a.'s office last December:

"Andrews is lying because of his conflicting statements to the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Why is Andrews lying? Obviously to protect a client."

"Who are his clients? Homosexuals. Therefore, he's lying to protect a prominent homosexual."

"Who would that be? Clay Bertrand—Clay Shaw. Furthermore, Shaw has a house in Hammond."

Chandler went on to explain that Garrison found the Hammond angle significant in that he believed Oswald was trained at a guerrilla camp in that city. Chandler said Garrison also pointed out that Shaw speaks Spanish.

Under these circumstances, Garrison became convinced that Shaw and Bertrand were the same man, Chandler testified.

Several newsmen testified and generally stated that all their information about conversations with Garrison and members of his staff was made public. Jack Dempsey and Ross Yockey of the New Orleans States-Item and Sam DePino of WVUE-TV were among those who appeared.

William Gurvich, former Garrison investigator, also testified. He said there was no basis for the probe. He asserted that Garrison received money for the investigation from sources other than Truth and Consequences. The latter is a local organization which financially supports the probe.

#### RECESS GRANTED

Early in the trial, Andrews had asked for a 15-minute recess so he could telephone an attorney to file his writ for a delay with the Supreme Court. The recess was granted.

When court resumed, Andrews asked Judge Shea for a second recess "so I can collect my thoughts. . . I just can't pop up and say da-da-da-da . . ."

At this point, the judge placed his hands over his eyes and said:

"We will give you a half-hour recess, Mr. Andrews, and that is the last recess we're going to have. Then we're going to start the trial in this room."

Near the close of the hearing Wednesday night, after Andrews had questioned all the witnesses available except Russo, he told the court that he had not had adequate time to prepare his case.

Andrews asserted that he had to rely on the telephone to trace down information since he was acting as his own counsel and could not leave the courtroom, and Judge Shea told him: "You waited until the last minute to file this motion and then you expect me to wait while you fish around."

Andrews, mentioning witnesses or experts he was trying to contact, said those cited "are pertinent to my case," adding that because of "the time factor" he was unable to produce them.

Judge Shea told him that Russo was available for questioning, but Andrews said he needed an expert in the field of psychiatry and hypnotism before he questions Russo.

It was finally agreed that at 9 a.m. Friday, Andrews would have an opportunity to question Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner, Dr. Esmond S. Fatter, and Russo. Dr. Fatter hypnotized Russo and Dr. Chetta witnessed the action.

The night session Wednesday got under way at 7 p.m. following a one-hour recess.

Andrews called assistant district attorney Andrew J. Sciambra, who testified that he had discussed Andrews with Garrison.

However, when Andrews asked, "Did he ever say I was lying," Alcock objected that Garrison had already testified, and was sustained.

Next Assistant DA Burnes, who questioned Andrews before the grand jury March 16, was recalled.

Andrews questioned Burnes about his testimony in the district attorney's office. "It was my opinion after hearing your testimony in the district attorney's office that you were willfully deceiving us," Burnes said.

Andrews also asked about purposes of a proposed meeting between Burnes, Andrews and his attorney.

Burnes said that Andrews had stated that there were 15 to 20 people who knew Clay Bertrand.

"You were going to help us locate these persons so we could locate Bertrand. You were going to listen to Clay Shaw's voice on a telephone . . . a number of things," Burnes said.

Burnes also said he had not told the grand jury the substance of what Andrews had said in the district attorney's office.

He said it was explained to jury members that the district attorney's office cannot administer an oath for testimony.

Andrews then asked if the grand jury had access to his Warren Commission testimony before copies were distributed to members during the March 16 session. "Not to my knowledge," Burnes said.

"Who pointed out discrepancies in testimony before I went into the grand jury?" Andrews asked.

Alcock objected that Andrews was "assuming something that is not in evidence," and was again sustained.

Andrews then called Alcock and asked him if it "was common knowledge in the district attorney's office that I was lying in my Warren Commission testimony."

"Personally, I was aware of certain inconsistencies that you couldn't jive with the testimony," Alcock said.

Assistant District Attorney Alvin M. Oser was placed on the stand, and Andrews propounded the following question:

"If Jim Garrison said I would be untruthful in testimony, and it would be common knowledge in the office, would you hear it?"

At that point Judge Shea in-

terrupted and said: "I'm not interested in that. You can hear anything in the criminal courts building if you listen long enough."

Assistant District Attorney Numa Bertel testified that he had not discussed any facet of Andrews' case with Garrison and Andrews dismissed him.

Sgt. Joe J. Buccola of the State Police testified that he had been assigned to Garrison's office in the first week of March and had worked there until April 16.

Sgt. Buccola told Andrews that his name had come up in a report made to chief Garrison investigator Louis Ivon, "when we ran into you at the 544 club."

However Andrews' questions ended when the state noted that the report was made after Andrews was indicted.

All of the grand jury members were dismissed after member J. C. Albarado testified briefly.

The next witness was Lt. Frederick A. Soule Sr. can

mander of the New Orleans police vice squad, who was asked if he could remember an arrest of a Manuel Garcia Gonzales in September of 1966 or January of 1967. He said he could not.

London journalist Tom Bethel, who is employed in Garrison's investigation, said he had gone to Washington to study government documents, some of them FBI interviews of Andrews.

Bethel said he had sent photostats of the interviews to Ivon, but had not discussed them with Garrison or his staff.

Andrews made a motion for a subpoena for the photostats, but Alcock said he had them and produced them in court.

Lt. Clarence Giarrusso, head of the police department's narcotics division, also appeared on the witness stand. He was questioned concerning the arrest of Gracia Gonzales for which the DA's office filed a direct bill of information. Giarrusso said the DA's office can make a narcotics arrest without his office knowing about it.



Photo by The Times-Picayune.  
DEAN ANDREWS  
Arrives for trial.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# ANDREWS CONVICTED AWAITS SENTENCING

## Attorney In Prison Infirmary

By DAVID SNYDER

Glib Dean Adams Andrews Jr. awaited sentencing today in the infirmary of Parish Prison after his conviction for lying to a Grand Jury investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

Even in defeat—after a five-man jury returned its 1:30 a. m. verdict—Andrews managed a smattering of dark humor.

"I really shouldn't complain," he said, "if I didn't have bad luck, I wouldn't have any at all."

THROUGHOUT THE marathon, five-day, week-end trial. Andrews joked with reporters and court attaches about the possibility of going to jail.

After his first visit to Parish Prison for a meal, on the initial day of the trial, Andrews bantered:

"Now if the beds are as good as the food, we're in business."

But his conviction on three of five perjury counts brought an immediate announcement from attorney Harry Burglass that the case will be appealed.

JUDGE FRANK J. Shea has not set a time or date for sentencing, and Andrews will not be eligible for bond until he has been sentenced.

The maximum sentence for perjury is five years in prison.

Andrews spent his first night in the prison infirmary, not because he was ill but because it offers better, cleaner accommodations than the tiers.

The case went to the jury before midnight after a marathon five-day debate that included a Sunday session so unusual that Judge Shea had to check out its legality in the law books.

ANDREWS, who said he was involved in the district attorney's investigation of an alleged plot to kill the President, was convicted of lying in his testimony concerning the mysterious Clay Bertrand.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison contends that Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are the same person and has charged Shaw with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie to kill the president.

The jury convicted Andrews after deliberating for two hours an 40 minutes.

IN FINAL ARGUMENTS, the prosecution contended that Andrews lied to the grand jury on a number of occasions.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock cited pointed after point on which, he said, Andrews lied to the grand jury and to the Warren Commission in 1963.

After listing a number of statements made by Andrews at various times and places

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-14-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS

11-22-63

Character: AFO

or  
Classification: 89-6917

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 14 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

89-6917-59

about Clay Bertrand's identity, Alcock concluded:

"These statements and positions are irreconcilable."

At another point Alcock said, "This man tells so many lies you can't tell when he's telling the truth."

Of Bertrand, Alcock said that Andrews had testified that "he is or he isn't, he doesn't exist, or he's Gene Davis."

DAVIS IS A bar owner who Andrews has said is Clay Bertrand. Yesterday he took the stand to say he had known Andrews for 18 or 20 years but had never used the name of Bertrand.

Defense attorney Burglass contended that Andrews consistently told the truth in his appearances before the grand jury, and what he said elsewhere had no bearing on the case.

He said Andrews was being railroaded by the district attorney's office because he would not cooperate by telling the grand jury that Clay Shaw was Clay Bertrand.

Burglass contended that the state's whole case was based on statements made by Andrews and, for this reason, had no legal foundation.

"Our liberty is too valuable to let people use their own mouths to convict themselves," he said.

THE ATTORNEY said of Andrews, "He likes attention, most of us do. He got squirreled up into the biggest investigation of a murder this country has ever seen."

"The State vs. Shaw. They wanted him to change his story. They wanted Andrews to equate Shaw and Bertrand, but he ain't that kind of a guy."

"Up comes that massive foot. It was coming down on Dean. You (the jury) are the only thing between that massive foot and Dean."

BURGGLASS made much of the long indictment against Andrews. He said it must be the longest in the history of the courts. He said the 11-foot-long indictment belonged in Robert G. Ripley's Believe It Or Not.

Defending the lengthy legal document, Alcock told the jury, "We can't help it if Dean Andrews lies a lot."

But Burglass maintained that Andrews did not lie.

"He told them the truth, but he's got a jivvy way of doing it. He told them Clay Shaw was not Clay Bertrand, but they say he lied."

"MOST OF us live humdrum lives. But something exciting happened to Dean Bertrand. Up until that time, he didn't have an enemy in the world. He was on TV, he was here, he was there. He got swirled up into something a lot bigger than anything he had ever dreamed."

Alcock contended that a desire for attention is not an excuse for lying to the grand jury.

In an apparent effort to show that Garrison was out to get Andrews, the defense placed Newsweek magazine correspondent Hugh Aynesworth on the stand.

Aynesworth testified to an interview with Garrison that took place the day after Andrews was arrested.

Ainsworth said he asked Garrison what part Andrews played in the investigation.

"Garrison told me, 'Andrews doesn't know anything but he's been bull----- me for weeks now and I'm going to get him, or fix him, or somethink like that. Andrews was arrested that same day.'"

The testimony was ruled

heresay by Judge Shea and the jury never heard it.

THE DEFENSE PLAYED

back the entire 11-hour tape of Andrews in his appearance before the grand jury. He was asked about Oswald coming to his office for legal advice.

"Just my bad luck the cat walked into my office," said Andrews. Of all the offices, he has to walk into mine. I've been hounded since 1963, when I told the Warren Commission about it, by experts, quasi-experts, and writers and reporters and a feebies and you."

Asst. Dist. Atty. Richard Burns, who was questioning Andrews at the time he appeared before the grand jury, asked him if he knew who

shot President Kennedy.

An exasperated Andrews replied, "Do I know? Oh, man, don't be factious. If I knew I would have put down like a thousand pound canary. I like this country too, you know."

THROUGHOUT the long session, the defense repeatedly asked the court to declare a mistrial and on two occasions asked for a directed verdict to free Andrews.

The defense took at least 60 bills of exceptions to the prosecution's case after Shea denied their objections.

This morning, Andrews ate a breakfast of scrambled eggs, milk and coffee, but, for once, refused to talk to a reporter. He said his attorneys had advised him against it.





**IN THE LAW'S HANDS** after hearing a five-man jury find him <sup>—AP WIREPHOTO.</sup> guilty of perjury, attorney DEAN A. ANDREWS JR. flashes a smile as he is escorted by sheriff's deputies to Parish Prison.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Andrews May Draw 15 Years At Sentencing

Attorney Dead A. Andrews Jr., found guilty of perjury during a three-day trial in Criminal District Court, may be sentenced today by Judge Frank J. Shea and could receive terms totaling up to 15 years.

Andrews was found guilty on three counts of perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Andrews' attorney, Harry A. Burglass, said he expects to file new pleadings before Judge Shea following the sentence leading to appeals in higher courts.

IF ANDREWS' sentence runs to the maximum length — five years on each count—he may have to remain in jail while his case is being appealed, it was reported.

If it is for a lesser term, he can go free on bond, according to Judge Shea.

Andrews' conviction was returned by a five-man jury early yesterday after two hours and 40 minutes of deliberation.

COUNTS ON WHICH Andrews was convicted covered testimony in which the Jefferson Parish attorney told the jury he could not identify mysterious "Clay Bertrand" as conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw is under indictment and awaiting trial for allegedly conspiring with the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to kill the late President John F. Kennedy.

District Attorney Jim Garrison charged that Shaw used the alias "Bertrand" and "Bertrand" was Andrews' identification of a man he said called him in 1963 and asked him to represent Oswald following the death of President Kennedy at Dallas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-15-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX

11-22-63

Character: AFO

or  
Classification: 89-69A  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-69A-763

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 15 1967	
FBI — NEW ORLEANS	

SENT BUREAU

1

Date November 25, 1963

JACK S. MARTIN, 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he was listening to a TV program on WWL-TV reporting the life of LEE OSWALD and reporting various interviews with people in New Orleans that were acquainted with LEE OSWALD. MARTIN stated that one of the people interviewed whose name he does not know who he described as a white male, age early 20's, wearing horn rimmed glasses, recalled that OSWALD had been active in the Civil Air Patrol with DAVID FERRIE. MARTIN stated that when he heard this he "flipped". MARTIN advised that in his occupation as a private investigator he has had occasion to develop considerable information about FERRIE and reported it to RICHARD E. ROBY, Special Agent, Investigative Division, Office of Compliance and Security, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D. C., who must have a big file on FERRIE as they conducted a complete investigation of his activities in New Orleans several years ago. MARTIN advised that he called WWL-TV Station and furnished the station with background information about FERRIE, particularly his homosexual tendencies and the fact that he formerly operated the Civil Air Patrol. He also told them that FERRIE was an amateur hypnotist and that it was his idea that FERRIE may have hypnotized LEE OSWALD and planted a post-hypnotic suggestion that he kill the President.

MARTIN stated that he has visited in the home of DAVID FERRIE and he saw a group of photographs of various Civil Air Patrol cadet groups and in this group he is sure he saw several years ago a photograph of LEE OSWALD as a member of one of the classes. He stated he did not recall the group that OSWALD was in or any other details. In addition he stated that FERRIE conducted military type drills with rifles, fatigue clothes and helmet liners of the Civil Air Patrol Cadets and he recalled that FERRIE claimed to have taught these cadets how to shoot. MARTIN stated that he has observed in FERRIE's home a number of foreign made firearms and it is his opinion that FERRIE

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY and  
SA CLAUDE L. SCHLAGER :gas Date dictated 11/25/63

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309

NO 94-448-12

NO 89-69  
RLK,CLS:gas

could have taught OSWALD how to purchase a foreign made firearm or possibly have purchased the gun that was shown on television. He advised that he saw similar type weapons at FERRIE's home when he visited there two years ago.

MARTIN advised that FERRIE discussed with him the charges of crime against nature which resulted in his arrest by Jefferson Parish authorities and he recalled that FERRIE had told him that one of the "kids that was a witness against him" had moved to Mississippi from New Orleans and subsequently joined the United States Marine Corps. He heard on television that OSWALD had been in the Marine Corps therefore he surmised that OSWALD was that "kid", that he was a witness against FERRIE in the crime against nature charge that had joined the Marine Corps. MARTIN explained it might have been the same individual or a very close coincidence.

MARTIN advised that he has reported this matter to Major TROSCLAIR of the New Orleans Police Department, Intelligence Division, and he felt that Major TROSCLAIR was not giving the matter sufficient concern so he called Assistant District Attorney HERMAN KOHLMAN who was a former newspaper reporter and who was very familiar with the FERRIE case as he had written various feature stories about FERRIE. MARTIN stated that he explained all of his ideas and suspicions to KOHLMAN.

MARTIN advised that he was really suspicious of FERRIE's activities when he received a report from W. HARDY DAVIS, a New Orleans Bail Bondsman, who told him that G. WRAY GILL, New Orleans attorney and employer of FERRIE had called him to locate FERRIE who lives down the street from him and at the same time had denied to the TV station that FERRIE was an employee of GILL's Office. DAVIS furnished MARTIN information that FERRIE had left town for Texas on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, which information he

3

NO 89-69  
RLK,CLS:gas

also made available to Mr. KOHLMAN of the District Attorney's office. MARTIN stated that FERRIE is a completely disreputable person, a notorious sex deviate with a brilliant mind being highly trained in mathematics, sciences, several foreign languages including Latin, modern Greek and ancient Greek. MARTIN advised that FERRIE had been educated in a seminary and subsequently expelled from the Catholic Church and he, MARTIN, suspected him of being capable of committing any type of crime.

MARTIN stated that he felt that FERRIE's possible association with LEE OSWALD should be the subject of close examination as he personally believed that he could be implicated in the killing of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

3 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
Duplicate of 105-82555-454, pages 302 thru 304,  
furnished in Layton Patrick Martens material, Civil Action #82-2130.

- ☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
New Orleans 94-448-13

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

interest in rifles and had taught Oswald to shoot with a telescopic sight, and that the two had plotted the Kennedy assassination.

Ferrie's alleged role in the "plot" was to fly the getaway plane for Oswald. A licensed pilot—he formerly was employed by Eastern Air Lines—Ferrie owned his own blue and white Stinson 150 monoplane, and according to the Martin story, as related by the FBI, he was supposed to fly to Dallas to pick up Oswald and take him out of the country — probably to Cuba.

#### INTEREST PERKS UP

Kohlman's and the FBI's interest naturally perked up when Ferrie could not be found in New Orleans the night of Nov. 22.

Apparently unaware that he was being sought, Ferrie and two young male companions decided the previous afternoon—a couple of hours after Kennedy was shot—to drive in Ferrie's 1961 blue Comet station wagon to Houston and Galveston.

The trio registered at the Ala Motel in Houston at 4:30 a. m., Nov. 23. At 11 p. m., they reached Galveston and registered at the Driftwood Motel. At Houston, they apparently had some discussions over the possibility of purchasing an ice skating rink, and they combined that business with a goose-hunting expedition.

While in Houston, Ferrie made four long distance calls to New Orleans — including calls to radio stations WSHO and WDSU. The purpose of the calls was not explained in the report.

Ferrie and his companions returned to New Orleans at 9:30 p. m. on Nov. 24. Ferrie was by this time apparently aware that the district attorney's office wanted to interrogate him, because he phoned attorney G. W. Gill, for whom he did some investigating work, and was advised, again according to the FBI, to leave New Orleans.

Ferrie left about midnight, driving to Hammond, La., alone.

Smith Hall at Southeastern Louisiana College.

#### FERRIE QUIZZED, BOOKED

But the next day he returned to New Orleans and, accompanied by Gill, appeared at the district attorney's office, where he was questioned before being booked at the First Precinct station.

In separate oral and written statements to the FBI — and apparently the district attorney's office, although those records aren't available here — Ferrie denied that he had ever known Oswald.

Kohlman later commented to the FBI agent that Ferrie and Oswald must have known each other because they had served together in the civil air patrol and that, in the words of the FBI report, "it appeared (to Kohlman) that he (Ferrie) had lied when he denied knowing Oswald."

The FBI report added:

Ferrie said that in the best of his knowledge, Oswald had

never served in his civil air patrol unit, and that he himself had been involved with it only a short time. Any firearms instruction there, he said, was only in firearms safety and only involved advanced cadets. Most of the cadets brought their own rifles, mostly .22 calibre, and none was equipped with a telescopic sight.

#### HYPNOTISM 'STUDENT'

He said that his plane had not been airworthy since 1962, (although a later FBI check of the Civil Aeronautics Licensing Office at Oklahoma City showed the plane had a valid registration in 1963) and that he had not set foot in Dallas in "eight or ten years."

He admitted that he was "a student" of hypnotism, but denied suggestions that he had hypnotized Oswald and instructed him to assassinate the President through post-

hypnotic suggestion (as Ferrie's accuser had charged).

Post-hypnotic suggestion, Ferrie contended, "wouldn't last long enough" without a series of repeated suggestions to enable an individual to commit a crime, especially one involving a series of discretionary judgments."

Ferrie likewise denied that he had ever met performer Bill De Mar, who was doing a mind-reading act at Jack Ruby's Dallas nightclub the week of the assassination. Ferrie said he didn't know Ruby either.

He said he had never flown Oswald to Cuba, Dallas or anywhere else.

In following up the Ferrie lead, the FBI and Secret Service interviewed more than a dozen persons whose names had come up, including the alleged informant Martin.

#### MARTIN DISAVOWS

On questioning by the FBI, Martin disavowed entirely his story. "Martin admitted to the FBI agents that the information which he had furnished assistant district attorney Kohlman was a figment of his imagination

and that he had made up the story after reading the newspapers and watching tele-

vision," the Secret Service related.

Martin, it added, "remembered that Kohlman, a former newspaper reporter, had

written an article or story about Ferrie a couple of years ago and that he pieced the whole thing together in his mind and had given it to Kohlman as facts."

The report said Martin admitted that he "suffered from telephonitis" when he was drunk.

"In view of the above," the report concluded, "this phase

of the investigation involving David William Ferrie will be considered closed."

The Ferrie matter would be

closed entirely, it added, as soon as a few loose ends were tied up by the New Orleans agents. There is no indication in the documents whether those loose ends were ever brought together, but presumably they were.

In Washington, the FBI, which took over from the Secret Service all the later investigation activities, has no plans to reactivate its files, but it is watching the New Orleans district attorney's office with interest.

#### Martin Gave 'Lead' Kohlman Reports

Assistant District Attorney Herman S. Kohlman said Thursday night that Jack S. Martin had given him "a lead into the possible connection between Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie shortly after the president's assassination in Dallas."

Kohlman, a former police reporter for The Times-Picayune, said Martin "talked to me because I had been a reporter before joining the DA's office" and because he had written news stories about Ferrie.

Asked if Martin had ever told him that Ferrie had Oswald had known each other, Kohlman pointed out that District Attorney Jim Garrison has said that no one on his staff is to make statements to the press concerning the investigation of an assassination plot here.

"I had known Martin and what he gave me was merely a lead. I didn't base any investi-

gation on just what he told me," added Kohlman.

Asked if a check of the local Civil Air Patrol wing indicated that Ferrie, who was active in the CAP, and Oswald had known each other through a CAP squadron, the assistant district attorney replied: "I don't want to get into that."

He said he wouldn't base anything on information from only one informant, and that he had made other phone calls to determine if there was any basis to Martin's statements. Kohlman would not elaborate on his find-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## VIEW STIRRED SUSPICION

Ferrie Blamed JFK  
For Cuban Fiasco

The States-Item National Service reports that records on deposit in the National Archives explain how David William Ferrie became entangled in the investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

A statement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation said that Ferrie admitted to agents that he had been critical of the lack of air cover for Cuban exiles in the Bay of Pigs, and had blamed President Kennedy "publicly and privately."

ACCORDING TO the statement, Ferrie told FBI agents he had used expressions like "he (the president) ought to be shot," but emphasized that he didn't mean it literally.

Ferrie, according to documents available in Washington, was originally linked to the investigation by Jack S. Martin, who began trying to reach assistant district attorney Herman Kohlman on the night of Nov. 22.

Kohlman and subsequently the FBI had been told that Ferrie had been in the Moisant squadron of the Civil Air Patrol with Lee Harvey Oswald, that Ferrie had taught Oswald how to shoot with a telescopic sight and that the two had plotted the Kennedy assassination.

FERRIE'S alleged role was to fly the getaway plane for Oswald. A licensed pilot, Ferrie formerly was employed by Eastern Airlines and owned his own blue and white Minson monoplane.

When Ferrie could not be found in New Orleans the night of Nov. 22, 1963, Kohlman and the FBI became interested in him and the district attorney's office began searching the city for him.

A few hours after the Kennedy assassination, Ferrie and two young male companions, apparently unaware that Ferrie was being sought, decided to

drive to Houston and Galveston in Ferrie's 1961 blue station wagon.

THE TRIO registered at the Ala Motel in Houston at 4:30 a. m. Nov. 23. At 11 p. m. they reached Galveston and registered at the Driftwood Motel. At Houston, they apparently had some discussion over the possibility of purchasing an ice skating rink, and they combined that business with a goose-hunting expedition.

According to the statement, Ferrie made four long distance calls from Houston to New Orleans—including calls to radio stations WSHO and WDSU.

The purpose of the calls was not explained.

Ferrie and his companions returned to New Orleans at 9:30 p. m. Nov. 24. Ferrie, apparently aware that he was wanted after a call to G. Wray Gill, for whom he had worked as an investigator, left for Hammond about midnight and stayed at the Holloway Smith Hall at Southeastern Louisiana College.

THE NEXT DAY, however, he returned to New Orleans and, accompanied by Gill, appeared at the district attorney's office, where he was questioned

and booked. In separate oral and written statements to the FBI Ferrie denied he had ever known Oswald.

He also said that he had not been in Dallas in "eight or 10 years."

Ferrie denied any involvement in firearms instructions and said that his plane had not been airworthy since 1962.

FERRIE, likewise, denied that he had ever met performer Bill De Mar, who was doing a mind-reading act at Jack Ruby's Dallas night club the week of the assassination and he denied knowing Ruby as well. He said he had never flown Oswald to Cuba, Dallas or anywhere else.

In following up the Ferrie lead, the FBI interviewed more than a dozen persons whose names had come up, including Martin.

On questioning by the FBI,

Martin disavowed entirely his story and told agents he had made up the story after seeing newspaper and television reports.

On the basis of this information, the FBI report stated, "the investigation involving David William Ferrie will be closed."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8

New Orleans  
States-Item

Date: 2-24-67  
Edition: Red Comet  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY 11/23/63  
Character:  
or  
Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O.  
☐ Being Investigated

SENT BUREAU

89-69A-1162

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 24 1967	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

NO 94-448-32

Hand copy  
in 94-4487



# Contradictions Mar Probe by Garrison

Continued from Page 1

threw such a bombshell into the case.

THE DEAD MAN IS DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE, the self-styled psychologist, pilot, hypnotist and private investigator who Garrison calls "one of the most important individuals in history."

This assessment of Ferrie is curious in the light of a previous statement by Garrison that "none of the people so far named" are very important in the investigation. Ferrie's name was the first to be mentioned, largely because he came forward of his own accord to tell his story after it was revealed that the investigation was under way.

Ferrie was arrested shortly after the assassination in 1963. His alleged role in the "plot" was to fly the getaway plane for Oswald. He made a motor trip to Texas on the day Kennedy died. He did not go to Dallas, however.

FBI files in Washington reveal that Jack S. Martin, a New Orleans private detective, told Garrison's office of an alleged connection between Oswald and Ferrie, and the "getaway plane" story.

THERE WAS A MORE FANCIFUL THEORY that Ferrie, who practiced hypnosis, was supposed to have put Oswald in a trance with a post-hypnotic suggestion to kill Kennedy.

Ferrie was questioned about all this by the FBI shortly after the assassination. His information was known to the Warren Commission, which mentioned him obscurely in its report.

With all of this information before them, none of the bodies — the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service — probing the killing took any action about Ferrie.

This is the man who, Garrison said, was "one of the most important individuals in history."

The day before Ferrie died, Garrison said no arrests were planned in the case "for months." After Ferrie died, Garrison said he had planned to arrest Ferrie within a week.

WHEN FERRIE DIED, GARRISON said his office had reason to believe the death was a suicide. As of yesterday afternoon, Garrison was still maintaining his contention that Ferrie took his own life.

But Coroner Nicholas Chetta says Ferrie died from natural causes. The autopsy revealed he was killed by a brain hemorrhage. The coroner says there is no way for a suicide-bent person to induce such a hemorrhage at will.

Even Garrison admits that Ferrie was nowhere near Dallas on the day of the assassination.

Garrison has refused to give any findings he may have made thus far to federal authorities, on the grounds that they would slow his progress and that any crimes committed are punishable under Louisiana law, not federal law.

He was criticized on this score yesterday by a member of the Warren Commission, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich. He said, "I am amazed that public officials would refuse to cooperate with federal authorities."

94-448 + other refs

ANOTHER PERSON CONNECTED WITH THE commission, Prof. Wesley J. Liebeler of the University of California at Los Angeles, who headed the phase of the investigation connected with New Orleans, echoed Ford's call to cooperate with other agencies.

Gov. John Connally of Texas, who was shot while riding in the parade with Kennedy, said yesterday he doubts that Garrison's investigation will produce "anything new or revealing."

"I am confident in my own mind that the FBI and investigative agencies went into the state and concerned themselves with these individuals," he said.

What further ground Garrison may be breaking is a matter of conjecture at present. A number of books have been written finding fault with the Warren Report and there is a widespread feeling, particularly in Europe, that the truth about the assassination has been covered up.

One, however, has produced solid evidence.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## WEEK'S REVIEW OF 'JFK PLOT' CASE

## Contradictions Mark DA's Probe

By JACK WARDLAW

Newsman from around the globe converged on New Orleans this week, the biggest such influx within the memory of long-time Crescent City journalists.

They were here because of a story which broke in the States-Item last Friday — the story that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is investigating a conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

This is sensational news because it contradicts the report of the Warren Commission, which concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison, however, says, "I have no reason to believe Oswald killed anybody on Nov. 22, 1963."

THE DA SAYS HE HAS SOLVED THE assassination case and promises arrests and convictions. But the timetable for these actions has ranged all the way from a few weeks away to 30 years, depending on which statement of Garrison's you read. He later said he was joking about the 30 years.

Ironically, the person least happy about all the attention is Garrison, according to his own public statements.

When the story first broke, he refused to confirm or deny it. Two days later, he acknowledged the probe was under way, and castigated the States-Item for revealing it,

complaining that the "premature publicity" had slowed down his investigation.

He said that instead of having arrests within "a few weeks" it would now be "a few months."

Garrison said, "Anyone who says I had seen that story before it was published is a liar."

"THAT STORY" IS THE ORIGINAL STORY published Feb. 17 by the States-Item. The fact is that a reporter showed him a copy of the story the previous day. He looked at the first page, threw it down and said: "I will not comment on this. I refuse to confirm or deny it."

Garrison did not ask that the story be withheld. He did not say that it would damage his investigation.

The reporter then told Garrison the States-Item planned to use the story.

"Go ahead," said Garrison.

Then why was Garrison so furious when the story appeared? One explanation is that he planned to break the story himself, in a national magazine under his own byline, thus gaining the maximum national publicity for himself.

This was only the first of a series of puzzling statements by Garrison on the case. The others centered around the man whose sudden death in the midst of all the publicity

Turn 1, Column 1

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

States Item  
New Orleans, La.

Date: 2-25-67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of  
President John Fitz-  
gerald Kennedy, Dallas  
Character: Texas, 11-22-63

Classification: 89-69A

Submitting Office:

☒ Being Investigated N.O., La.89-69-A-124  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
FEB 25 1967  
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

SENT BUREAU

NO 94-418-33

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# DA AIDE TO CHECK ON FERRIE REPORT

## Quote 'We Will Get Him' Object of Questioning

District Attorney Jim Garrison says he does not expect anything to happen "in the next few days" in his probe of an alleged plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

It was not immediately clear if something was expected to happen later, and Garrison, in answering newsmen's questions, did not go into any detail.

Arriving at his office in the Criminal District Court Bldg. Saturday, he said he had nothing new to report except that he had assigned someone to question a Baton Rouge man who claims the late David Ferrie told him of President Kennedy about a month before the assassination: "We will get him and it ~~will~~ be long."

Asked if he would see Jack Martin, a private investigator who told an assistant DA that Ferrie was supposed to have been the getaway pilot in a conspiracy and later said the whole thing was a figment of his imagination, Garrison answered: "No comment."

Garrison said he was at his office to complete routine office work. He arrived shortly before 1 p. m.

### AIRPORTS CHECKED

In Dallas Saturday, a newspaper stated that one of Garrison's investigators had checked airports in and around the city in January to determine if Ferrie had been there when Kennedy was assassinated.

The Dallas Times Herald said Fred Lenz, a mechanic at White Rock Airport near Dallas, stated that he told the investigator that he remembered seeing Ferrie there but he was not certain of the date.

Lenz and Bobby Pike, another mechanic at the same airport, indicated they recognized Ferrie's picture, according to the newspaper. The report said Nelson Knight of Dallas, a student pilot, accompanied the investigator, acting as guide.

Wayne McWhirter, manager of White Rock, said the investigator "went over this place with a fine tooth comb."

### FWOLVER INVESTIGATOR

One of Garrison's visitors shortly after he entered his office was Alberto Fowler, who is the director of international relations for the city.

When he emerged after a three-hour conference, Fowler revealed he was now an investigator for the district attorney's office.

"I cannot say anything to you," said Fowler.

"Why?" asked a newsmen.

"I'm an investigator now," said Fowler.

Asked if he had been placed in charge of the investigation, Fowler replied, "No, I'm just one of the many investigators."

Fowler said that Garrison had called him in on the investigation.

### MAN IS MISSING

Late Saturday, it was learned that the family of David Lewis, a shipping agent for a bus line here who had earlier expressed fear for his life because of what he knew about the alleged assassination plot, told police that Lewis had been missing from his home since 2 p. m. Saturday.

The family also asked officers to be on the lookout for Lewis. However, he cannot officially be declared a missing person until 24 hours after he was last seen.

A spokesman at the Continental Trailways Bus Line, where Lewis has been employed, said Saturday night that he has not been seen there for the past "two or three days." The spokesman added that as far as station officials knew, Lewis had not quit his job.

A development in the story came Friday when Garrison explained what he meant by saying he had solved the case. He said he had the names of persons involved, the cities involved, and in some cases had enough information to make arrests.

Instead, said Garrison, he'd wait until he had an air-tight case. Death or suicide, he indicated, would be the only way those guilty could escape.

The Baton Rouge man Garrison's office will question is Perry Raymond Russo, a 25-year-old insurance agent. While Russo was a student at Loyola University here, he says Ferrie told him about JFK. Russo did not come forward until after Ferrie died. Ferrie died Tuesday.

In other action related to the probe, it was learned that Mark Lane, the lawyer-author whose bestseller is the controversial "Rush to Judgment," plans to meet with Garrison in two to three weeks.

Lane, speaking of Garrison, said he "is the first who has seriously tried to find out the truth officially."

Meanwhile, it was reported that the questioning of anti-Castro Cubans in connection with the probe has aroused a feeling of indignation among members of the New Orleans Cuban community.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1

PAGE 1

TIMES PICAYUNE  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-26-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
11-22-63

Character:

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or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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NO 74-448-34

SENT BUREAU

Carlos Bringuier, local delegate to the Cuban Student Directorate, said: "If Mr. Garrison discovers that an anti-Castro Cuban was involved in some plot to kill Mr. Kennedy, I will be the first to turn my hand against that man."

He added that W. Garrison fails to come up with some answers now after a number of Cubans have been questioned, then "He has truly hurt all the Cuban community."

There have been some theories about an assassination conspiracy involving anti-Castro Cubans. Lee Oswald, Kennedy's accused assassin, according to one of these theories, was to have assassinated Fidel Castro, but when he was unable to get into Cuba, the story goes, the plot was redirected to Kennedy, for his failure to launch a ~~military~~ military action after the Bay of Pigs.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Garrison Probe News Waits

It was all quiet on the Jim Garrison front Sunday.

The district attorney — harassed in recent days by questioning hordes of newsmen from around the world — was in virtual seclusion from the press this weekend.

He failed to show up at his downtown New Orleans office, thus managing to dodge for one more day any further questioning about his controversial investigation into President Kennedy's assassination.

Garrison contends a plot to kill the chief executive was conceived here and actually carried out on Nov. 22, 1963 — the day Kennedy was shot and killed in Dallas. Last word from the district attorney's office is that the plotters are known to him and he is biding his time until arrests are made.

## DALLAS BARS RECORDS

In a related development in the continuing assassination story, it was disclosed over the weekend that the Dallas Bureau of Vital Statistics has denied access to the public of routine public records concerning the deaths of Kennedy, his accused slayer Lee Harvey Oswald, and Jack Ruby. Ruby shot Oswald to death Nov. 24, 1963, in the Dallas police station and himself died of cancer in Dallas Jan. 3 of this year.

Dr. J. E. Peavy, Texas health commissioner, said the records have been inaccessible to the general public since about a month after each man died. The vital statistics bureau comes under the jurisdiction of the state health department.

"If a person has a legitimate reason, he can see the documents," Peavy told The Associated Press Sunday. "It's presumed that newsmen would have legitimate reasons."

The Washington Post said that on Aug. 30, 1961, two young men in a convertible were stopped by police in a residential neighborhood near the New Orleans lake front.

In the car, the Post said, officers found a fully loaded .38 caliber pistol, a makeup kit with human hair, sealing gum and scissors.

Both belonged to David Ferrie, the Post said, adding that one of the young men in the car said they were waiting for him. Ferrie, called by Garrison a "key figure" in his probe, was found dead Wednesday in his apartment.

The Post story said the police were skeptical. The two young men led the officers, the Post account said, to a neighborhood home occupied by Sergio Arcacha Smith, the local head of a Cuban liberation group, and that Arcacha's wife said Ferrie had been there earlier.

## CIA LINK HINTED

In the New Orleans police investigation of the Aug. 28, 1961 incident involving Sergio Arcacha Smith's home, the Post reported that the New Orleans intelligence division said several months later that apparently this group (the Cuban Revolutionary Front) was legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the Central Intelligence Agency although that could not be determined in New Orleans.

The Post story added that Sergio Arcacha Smith, according to reports, had been removed as New Orleans head of the group.

Ferrie's continued interest in the group, if any, remains unknown, the Post story added.

Meanwhile back in Louisiana, a key figure in Garrison's investigation — David F. Lewis Jr. — showed up at his New Orleans home again after dropping out of sight Saturday afternoon.

Lewis, a 28-year-old agent for a bus line, has been questioned recently by the district attorney concerning his knowledge of a plot against Kennedy. Lewis, in turn, has admitted to the press he knows at least four or five people involved in the plot.

He bases his knowledge on the fact that he knew Oswald while the latter was living in New Orleans the summer of 1963, a few months prior to Kennedy's assassination.

Concern about Lewis and his continuous whereabouts grew after the death Wednesday of Ferrie. Ferrie was found dead in his apartment from natural causes, according to the coroner. Garrison contradicted the coroner's ruling, however, and maintained Ferrie actually committed suicide because he feared imminent arrest as a result of the district attorney's probe.

In another New Orleans development, Jack S. Martin, a private investigator, claimed an FBI report concerning him was incorrect.

Martin provided information

to Garrison's office in November 1963 which led to Garrison's arrest of Ferrie in connection with the assassination. The FBI questioned Ferrie at the time and also questioned Martin.

Warren Commission documents in the National Archives quote the FBI as saying Martin told them any connection between Ferrie and Oswald was a figment of his imagination.

Martin contacted New Orleans news media Sunday and said he had never told either FBI or Secret Service agents that he made up the story.

Martin's first story — the one he now says is true — was that Ferrie associated with Oswald in New Orleans and trained Oswald in the use of a rifle with a telescopic sight.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1

PAGE 3

TIMES PICAYUNE  
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-27-67

Edition:

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KENNEDY. DALLAS, TEXAS  
11-22-63

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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BUREAU

NO 94-448-35

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# DA's JFK Probe Is Still Shrouded

Bits and pieces of Dist. Atty Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy continued to pop to the surface over the weekend, but the "big picture" remained out of focus.

Meanwhile, the death of David W. Ferrie, a key figure in the investigation, remains officially unclassified and his body was unclaimed at the coroner's office.

THE DA continued to push an investigation based on the theory that a conspiracy was involved in the death of the President.

In Dallas, The Times-Herald said Garrison's investigators checked airports in and around Dallas last month to see if Ferrie was there at about the time of the assassination.

A possible connection between Ferrie and Sergio Arcachia, former leader of a Cuban liberation group, also popped up.

New Orleans police said they stopped two young men in a car on Aug. 30, 1961 and found in the auto a pistol and make-up kit with a wig.

WHEN POLICE voiced suspicion, the youths took them to the home of Sergio Arcachia, so he could vouch for them.

Arcachia's wife told police Ferrie had been at the house a short time earlier, and the pistol and kit belonged to him. The youths were released.

Agents from Garrison's office sought to question Arcachia over the weekend in Dallas. Arcachia insisted that Dallas detectives sit in on the interrogation and the questioning was delayed.

THE NEW assassination probe, which has focused international attention on New Orleans, brought little new comment from Garrison over the weekend.

He failed to show up at his downtown New Orleans office yesterday, although newsmen were waiting for him.

Garrison contends that assassination plotters are known to him and that arrests and convictions will be forthcoming.

ANOTHER in the series of events in the investigation was the reappearance of David F. Lewis Jr. and Jack S. Martin.

Lewis, who claims to know four assassins involved in the conspiracy, showed up at his New Orleans home again yesterday after dropping out of sight Saturday.

He has been questioned recently by the district attorney concerning his knowledge of a plot against Kennedy.

MARTIN also was back in circulation. He contacted news media to say that an FBI report concerning him was incorrect.

Martin provided information to Garrison's office in November of 1963 which led to Garrison's arrest of Ferrie in connection with the assassination.

Warren Commission documents in the National Archives quote the FBI as saying Martin told them any connection between Ferrie and Oswald was a figment of his imagination.

Martin said yesterday he had never told either the FBI or the Secret Service that he made up the story about Ferrie's association with Oswald.

Before his death, Ferrie contended he did not know Oswald.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES - ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-27-67  
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SENT BUREAU

NO 94-44836



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## KENNEDY PROBE FACTS PROMISED

### Garrison, Coroner Will Give Statements

After a cooling off during the weekend, developments in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy almost ground to a halt Monday.

Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner, said he will hold a press conference at 10 a.m. Tuesday to make known final results of tests on the body of David W. Ferrie, a key figure in the probe.

Ferrie's body remained unclaimed Monday night. An attorney representing Ferrie's family has contacted the Orleans Parish Coroner's office, but Dr. Chetta said that he was still waiting for sufficient authorization before releasing the body.

Ferrie was found dead in his apartment last Wednesday. The death remained unclassified Monday.

What some called a "suicide note" was found near the body. Dr. Chetta revealed some of the note last week, including a passage that life was "loathsome." The note was unsigned.

Dr. Chetta said he will reveal the remainder of the note's contents Tuesday.

A knowledgeable New Orleans source told The Times-Picayune Monday night that Ferrie had been associated with a Cuban man whom Garrison investigators attempted to question in Dallas over the weekend.

The Cuban, Sergio Arcacha Smith, organized the New Orleans branch of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in December, 1960. In Dallas, Garrison's men declined to question Arcacha Smith when he insisted that Dallas police officers be present. The Associated Press reported.

According to The Times-Picayune's source, Ferrie attended meetings of the anti-Castro group "four or five times a week," Arcacha Smith refused to say whether or not he had known Ferrie.

Meanwhile, word came from Garrison's office that he will release a summary statement of the investigation sometime Tuesday.

The district attorney was quiet during the weekend about his probe, which focused international attention on New Orleans.

Jack S. Martin, a private investigator, said Monday that he had no part in initiating the investigation. Martin allegedly provided information to Garrison's office in November, 1963, which led to Garrison's arrest of Ferrie in connection with the assassination.

He said he first conferred with Garrison on the matter early last December, well after the district attorney had begun his probe.

Martin said he discussed nothing with Garrison that the district attorney did not already know.

Martin also said he was misquoted in the Warren Commission report. Documents in the National Archives quote the FBI as saying Martin told them any connection between Ferrie and Oswald was a figment of his imagination.

Martin said he never told either the FBI or the Secret Service that he made up the story about Ferrie's association with Oswald.

Before his death, Ferrie contended he did not know Oswald.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1  
PAGE 5  
TIMES PICAYUNE  
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Date: 2-28-67

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FEDERAL BUREAU

NO 94-448-38

**SECRET**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Reporting Office <b>DALLAS</b>	Office of Origin <b>DALLAS</b>	Date <b>12/2/63</b>	Investigative Period <b>10/18 - 12/1/63</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka L. H. Oswald, Lee Oswald, Lee H. Oswald, Leslie Oswald, A. Hidell, A. J. Hidell, Alek J. Hidell, Alek James Hidell, O. H. Lee</b>		Report made by <b>SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS</b>	Typed By: <b>HM</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - R - CUBA</b>	

**REFERENCE:**

Dallas teletype to Bureau 12/1/63, 3:37 P.M., entitled: "Changed" LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA."  
New Orleans letter to Bureau (FD-128), dated 11/19/63.  
Report of SA MILTON R. KACK, dated 10/31/63, New Orleans.  
Report of SA JAMES P. HOSIS dated 9/10/63, Dallas.  
Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMERLING dated 11/30/63, Dallas, entitled "CHANGED" "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

**INFORMATION COPY**

One copy of this report is being furnished to New Orleans for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted and being conducted at New Orleans in this matter resulting from OSWALD'S recently past residence there.

Approved: *[Signature]* Special Agent in Charge

Copies noted: 105-82555) as destroyed PFB 12/16/76

1 Bureau (RM) (105-82555) as destroyed

2 New Orleans (RM) (100-16601)

4 A FEB 2 1973

2 Dallas (109-10461)

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS, Category 1

XEROX

JAN 9 1964

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5 DEC 13 1963

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NO 100-16601-98

1

Date 11/27/63

DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE was interviewed at his residence, 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway and was advised of the identity of interviewing Agents. He was advised he did not have to make a statement, that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law and he had the right to the advice of an attorney.

FERRIE stated that at the time of the Bay of Pigs Invasion of Cuba, he was very embarrassed and concerned over the lack of air cover provided the Cubans who were engaged in the invasion and that he severely criticized President JOHN F. KENNEDY both in public and in private. He stated that he does not recall specifically what he said in making these criticisms and might have used an off-hand or colloquial expression "He ought to be shot" to express his feelings concerning the Cuban situation. He stated that he has never made any statement that President KENNEDY should be killed with the intention that this be done and has never at any time outlined or formulated any plans or made any statement as to how this could be done or who should do it.

FERRIE stated that when it came to serious discussions, when the question of impeachment of President KENNEDY arose he opposed any impeachment proceedings. FERRIE said that within one year prior to the first Russian Sputnik he recalls being quite critical of the U.S. Space Project and the Defense Program. He said he had also been critical of any president riding in an open car and had made the statement that anyone could hide in the bushes and shoot a president. FERRIE also advised that he has been accused of being a worshiper of President KENNEDY because he is a liberal and strongly believes in President KENNEDY's Civil Rights Program and Fiscal Program.

FERRIE stated he has never loaned his library card to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any other person at any time and that his library card, to the best of his recollection has not been out of his possession since it was issued to him. He exhibited New Orleans Public Library card # M.L. 89437 bearing the stamped lettering N.R. - P.D. in the upper left hand corner. FERRIE said the letters N.R. mean non-resident,

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA'S ERNEST C. WALL, JR. & THEODORE R. VIATER /bal Date dictated 11/27/63

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ECW:bal

and the letters P.D. mean paid. He related that at the time he obtained this library card he was living in Metairie, Louisiana and had to pay for the issuance of the card. The library card shows it was issued in the name of Dr. DAVID FERRIE, 331 Atherton Drive, and expiration date is shown as March 13, 1963.

FERRIE stated he has no recollection of knowing or having met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Civil Air Patrol or in any business or social capacity.

FERRIE stated he has never owned a telescopic sight, a rifle equipped with a telescopic sight, has never used a weapon equipped with a telescopic sight and does not know how to use one. He also said he has never instructed LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone else in the use of American made or foreign made rifles or firearms.

FERRIE said that while in the Civil Air Patrol he assisted in firearms instruction at Civil Air Patrol Bivcuacs for range safety only.

FERRIE claimed he has owned a Stinson 150 blue and white, single engine, four passenger monoplane, registration number 8293K and that this plane has not been airworthy since the license expired in the spring of 1962. FERRIE stated he has never flown LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Dallas, Texas or any other town in Texas at any time. He said that the only planes he would have access to would be rental planes.

700

Date 11/27/631

ROY MC COY, 108 Fourth Street, Chalmette, Louisiana, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the FBI and advised that his wife had received a telephone call from DAVID FERRIE during the afternoon of November 27, 1963.

Mr. MC COY said that he was not at home when FERRIE called but according to his wife, FERRIE was interested in any photographs which MC COY might have in his possession. These photographs were in reference to MC COY's former association with the Civil Air Patrol of which he was a member during the early 1950's. He said the meetings of his group were held at the New Orleans Airport and that for a time, DAVID FERRIE was the head of this unit. FERRIE also asked Mrs. MC COY whether the name of OSWALD was familiar to her.

Mr. MC COY said that he had not returned FERRIE's call but that in conversations with his wife, it was her impression that FERRIE was seeking information about OSWALD and photographs of OSWALD to show that he was not acquainted with OSWALD.

Mr. MC COY said that to the best of his recollection, OSWALD never attended any Civil Air Patrol meeting at the New Orleans Airport nor did he ever meet OSWALD.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER /sam Date dictated 11/27/63

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- 1 -

1Date November 27, 1963

Mrs. ALICE GUIDROZ, Secretary to Attorney G. WRAY GILL, 1705 Pere Marquette Building, was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at which time she stated that she had no recollection of ever having seen this man in person, and that she was certain that OSWALD had never visited DAVID W. FERRIE in her presence while FERRIE was employed by G. WRAY GILL.

*Ident. 11/27/63*

On 11/27/63, New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA JOHN W. SMITH :gas Date dictated 11/27/63

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1

Date 11/27/63

JAMES R. LEWALLEN, Apartment 9, 1309 Dauphine Street, was interviewed in a Bureau automobile in the 3300 block of Louisiana Avenue Parkway. LEWALLEN advised that he is employed at the National Car Rentals, 740 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

LEWALLEN informed he has known DAVID FERRIE since the end of 1947 having met him in Cleveland, Ohio when he was a member of the Civil Air Patrol where FERRIE served as an instructor. LEWALLEN said that he went on active duty during the Korean War in 1950 and at that time FERRIE was still living in Cleveland, Ohio. He said that he returned to Cleveland, Ohio on leave in September, 1951 and at that time learned from FERRIE's mother that FERRIE had taken a job with Eastern Airlines.

LEWALLEN said that he was discharged from the service on May 28, 1952 but did not see FERRIE again until the Christmas Holidays, 1952 when FERRIE visited his mother in Cleveland, Ohio.

LEWALLEN said that in May, 1953 he telephonically contacted DAVID FERRIE who at that time was living in New Orleans and inquired about the possibilities of getting a job in New Orleans. He said that he moved to Kenner, Louisiana where he roomed with DAVID FERRIE from May, 1953 to May, 1955.

In May, 1955, he re-entered the Air Corps and did not see FERRIE until he returned to New Orleans to live about the end of August, 1955. LEWALLEN stated he graduated from pilot training in October, 1956 and was assigned as a pilot with the Louisiana National Guard at Callender Field. He stated since that time he has lived in the New Orleans area.

LEWALLEN stated that he has seen DAVID FERRIE from time to time and on occasions has visited in FERRIE'S home. He stated he saw DAVID FERRIE at his residence, 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway on November 20, 1963 but did not see him or have any contact with him on November 21 and 22, 1963 and did not see him again until the evening of November 26, 1963.

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On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA'S ERNEST C. WALL, JR. & THEODORE R. VIATER /bal Date dictated 11/27/63

LEWALLEN stated that during the time DAVID FERRIE was connected with the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans he had voluntarily assisted him with the squadron; however, he had no official connection with it. He stated that he does not recall anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD being a member of the Civil Air Patrol Squadron in New Orleans.

LEWALLEN further remarked that he has never seen anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in FERRIE's company, has never been introduced to anyone by that name and has never heard DAVID FERRIE mention anyone by that name.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to LEWALLEN at which time he advised he does not know OSWALD.

LEWALLEN further advised that he has never seen anyone in FERRIE's company or been introduced to anyone by FERRIE with the names A. T. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEC JAMES HIDELL, ROBERT HIDELL, V. T. LEE or O. H. LEE.

LEWALLEN advised that DAVID FERRIE owns a Stinson 150 monoplane which is presently at the Lakefront Airport. He stated to the best of his knowledge this plane has not been in flying condition for at least the past year.

He further informed that he recalls on one occasion FERRIE borrowed a Piper Cub Plane but this was at least two years ago. LEWALLEN said he does not know who this Piper Cub belonged to and does not know whether FERRIE has access to this plane at the present time.

Date November 27, 1963

1  
W. HARDY DAVIS, 3044 Louisiana Avenue Parkway, advised that early in the evening of Saturday, November 23, 1963, he had had a discussion of DAVID FERRIE with JACK MARTIN at the latter's home, and the discussion speculated on the possibility that FERRIE might have had something to do with killing President KENNEDY, as they both knew that FERRIE was a gun fancier, and MARTIN had recalled seeing a picture of a rifle allegedly used to kill President KENNEDY, which MARTIN thought was similar to the rifle he had seen in FERRIE's possession several years ago. It was also mentioned by MARTIN that FERRIE had once discussed a short story plot which involved the shooting of the United States President.

A short while later, after DAVIS had returned home, MARTIN called him and told him that he heard a television program which had tied FERRIE in as Civil Air Patrol Instructor with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARTIN told DAVIS that the television program had reported that the library card of DAVID FERRIE had been found in the possession of OSWALD in Dallas, Texas upon the latter's arrest. DAVIS advised he did not see the television program, but immediately contacted FERRIE's attorney, G. WRAY GILL, and told him what MARTIN had said. When talking to GILL, DAVIS advised he heard that FERRIE had received Cuban literature in GILL's office, and the latter confirmed this in conversation to DAVIS. DAVIS stated he did not know what literature was received or what was the nature of the literature mailed to GILL's office. DAVIS said the information regarding FERRIE's possible ownership of firearms and instruction of OSWALD in the use of firearms and a rifle scope was a matter of pure speculation on the part of JACK MARTIN, and he had no information other than MARTIN's statement to confirm these allegations.

DAVIS said that MARTIN was his source of information as to the linking of FERRIE with OSWALD. He said he himself has no direct knowledge whatever as to any association between the two men. He said he has had little or no association with FERRIE; however, he is closely associated with JACK MARTIN, who reportedly was once closely associated with FERRIE.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 89-69

by SA's REGIS L. KENNEDY & JOHN W. SMITH/jas Date dictated 11/27/63

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2/1

Date November 27, 1963

JACK S. MARTIN, 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, // advised that he has never heard DAVID FERRIE make a statement that President KENNEDY should be killed, or outline a means by which he could be killed. MARTIN stated he had never made a statement to anyone regarding this allegation.

He advised that over several years association with FERRIE, he has heard him state the Deputy Sheriffs in Jefferson Parish who had charged him (FERRIE) with a Crime Against Nature offense, should be killed. His remarks were made in general conversation several years ago. MARTIN stated he had never repeated these comments to anyone.

MARTIN advised he had several phone discussions with HARDY DAVIS, a bail bondsman and self-confessed homosexual, regarding a television program which mentioned the possibility that DAVID FERRIE was associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Civil Air Patrol, and MARTIN and DAVIS may have come to the conclusion that OSWALD had used or carried FERRIE's library card.

He advised he had three telephone conversations with Assistant District Attorney HERMAN KOHLMAN, New Orleans, on Saturday, November 23, 1963, in which he told KOHLMAN that FERRIE had guns similar to the type used to kill President KENNEDY that had appeared on television, and further informed KOHLMAN that HARDY DAVIS had told him FERRIE possessed Cuban propaganda literature that he kept in attorney G. RAY GILL's office in New Orleans, but GILL made FERRIE move it approximately a year ago. MARTIN said DAVIS claimed it was Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature but MARTIN did not believe it, because he knew FERRIE was active with the Cuban Front Group that was anti-CASTRO. MARTIN stated he is acquainted with the leaders of the anti-CASTRO group that were in New Orleans before the Bay of Pigs Invasion, and was aware that FERRIE was also involved with this group. MARTIN advised he talked with JERRY PHILIP STEIN to obtain the phone number of KOHLMAN, who had recently married and obtained a new phone number, and that STEIN was the former roommate of KOHLMAN.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 89-69

by SAs L.M. SHEARER, JR. & REGIS L. KENNEDY/nhb Date dictated 11/27/63

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MARTIN admitted he had talked with STEIN about FERRIE, but did not recall specifically what information he furnished STEIN.

MARTIN advised he called television station WWL, New Orleans, and told them they should contact Major PRESLEY J. TROSCLAIR of the New Orleans Police Department, who was investigating FERRIE's connection with the shooting of President KENNEDY. He made this call immediately after he had called Major TROSCLAIR and furnished him with his suspicions regarding FERRIE, based upon his personal knowledge of FERRIE and his observation of WWL-TV programs of the background of OSWALD.

MARTIN advised he received information from HARDY DAVIS that FERRIE was out of town and suspected FERRIE had gone to Texas. MARTIN made this information available to Assistant District Attorney KOHLMAN.

MARTIN further stated he considered FERRIE to be a completely degenerate person and it was his opinion that FERRIE is capable of any crime. It was for this reason MARTIN suspected FERRIE of being involved in the killing of President KENNEDY.

MARTIN advised he is a Private Investigator in New Orleans, but is not employed in this occupation at present.

MARTIN advised that he considered the possibility that FERRIE had taught OSWALD to shoot a rifle and use a telescopic sight, in that he knew FERRIE taught military training to Civil Air Patrol cadets and OSWALD was a Civil Air Patrol member. MARTIN insisted he told no one FERRIE had flown OSWALD to Dallas, Texas.



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Date November 27, 1963

G. WRAY GILL, 1705 Pere Marquette Building, advised that he has known DAVID W. FERRIE since about 1961, at which time GILL represented FERRIE in a criminal matter in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, and in a grievance brought by FERRIE against Eastern Air Lines following his dismissal from that company. Following the latter case, FERRIE worked for GILL as an investigator and all round handyman up to the present time at \$300 a month.

GILL said that FERRIE is brilliant but erratic. He said FERRIE is outspoken and appears to want to be the center of attraction. He said FERRIE has been affiliated with a local Cuban group operating out of the Balter Building. GILL is reasonably certain the Cubans were anti-Castro and were interested in overthrowing the present Cuban government. GILL believes that FERRIE's interest in this movement were probably to impress a group of young boys who run around with him.

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GILL said that he has no direct knowledge whatever of any association between FERRIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that last Saturday, November 23, 1963, he, GILL, received a call from ~~BILL REED~~, WWL-TV inquiring as to the whereabouts of FERRIE. It was learned that the news media had been advised of possible involvement of FERRIE with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GILL thereupon contacted W. HARDY DAVIS who then informed him that he had learned through hearsay when OSWALD was arrested by the Police Department in Dallas, Texas, he had in his possession a library card of DAVID W. FERRIE. DAVIS also informed him that his source of information, JACK MARTIN, also informed him that MARTIN had told the FBI and the New Orleans Police Department that FERRIE had stated, in MARTIN's presence, that KENNEDY should be killed and had outlined plans to accomplish this; also that MARTIN had tipped off the FBI, Secret Service, New Orleans Police Department and news media that he had tied FERRIE to the assassination of President KENNEDY and that FERRIE knew OSWALD, had trained OSWALD and had flown him to Dallas, Texas; also, possibly, that FERRIE had trained OSWALD in the use of foreign weapons and a rifle scope. GILL said he

On 11/27/63 New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JOHN W. SMITH :gas Date dictated 11/27/63

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is hazy as to the exact details of what he was informed by DAVIS but that the foregoing is the general nature of the information.

GILL noted that FERRIE and MARTIN were once close friends, until they got involved in a "ecclesiastical" deal wherein MARTIN was supposed to represent throughout a large territory the Holy Apostolic Catholic Church of North America. MARTIN blames FERRIE because he did not get the job and reportedly has slandered FERRIE at every opportunity.

GILL said that he went to FERRIE's residence, 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway, and found a young man, LAYTON MARTENS there. He informed MARTENS of the allegation against FERRIE and instructed him not to get himself involved, but to cooperate with the authorities in any manner he could as the matter allegedly involving FERRIE was very serious.

Later that evening FERRIE called him from Texas. He informed GILL that he had gone there to make arrangements for construction of a skating rink in New Orleans. FERRIE later returned to New Orleans and was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department for possible implication in the death of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

GILL said that he recalled that FERRIE was in New Orleans the morning of the day President KENNEDY was assassinated. He said he recalls this date well because on that date the Federal Jury in New Orleans returned a verdict in favor of GILL's client, CARLOS MARCELLO. GILL thereupon contacted his secretary, Mrs. ALICE GUIDROZ, who stated that she was positive FERRIE was in the office at 12:15 p.m. on November 22, 1963, because he left at this time stating that he would be back at about 1:30 p.m., which he failed to do. GILL said that FERRIE had done some

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JWS:gas

investigative work in the MARCELLO case and he recalls that FERRIE and others connected with the case were at the Royal Orleans Hotel on the evening of the day President KENNEDY was slain.

GILL was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at which time he advised that he does not ever recall having seen the man in person.

GILL advised that he has never heard FERRIE make any statement or remark which would indicate that his feelings against any political figure were strong enough to precipitate physical action against that figure.

Date November 30, 1963

MELVIN STACEY COFFEY, 618 North Pierce Street, who is employed by Chrysler Corporation, Michoud Plant, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he has lived in New Orleans most of his life. COFFEY said he has known DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE for the past eight or nine years. He related that in 1953 he started hanging around the CAP Squadron at Moisant Airport, but at that time was too young to join the unit. He said that he finally joined the Moisant Squadron of CAP in early 1954 and at that time either JOE LISMAN, an employee of Delta Airlines, or a Captain YOUNG was the Commandant. COFFEY said that later, during the time he was a member of the Moisant Squadron, the Commandant changed, but he does not recall the identity of this individual.

COFFEY said that when he first joined the Moisant Squadron, the entire membership, including cadets and senior members, was small, totaling approximately 15. He said that the membership of the squadron wavered between 15 and 30 members until 1956 when it grew to 50 - 70 members. COFFEY said he left the squadron in August or September, 1957.

COFFEY said that DAVID FERRIE was never directly associated with the Moisant Squadron, but FERRIE was a member of the New Orleans Squadron at the New Orleans Airport. He advised that the only time in his recollection that FERRIE had any direct association with the Moisant Squadron, was on one weekends when FERRIE coordinated a bivouac.

COFFEY stated that he entered the U. S. Army in November, 1958, and was honorably discharged in February, 1962, and that during the time he was in the service he saw DAVID FERRIE only on occasions when he was home on leave.

COFFEY said beginning in February, 1962, he started visiting DAVID FERRIE's home about once a month and during the intervening year it has finally built up to the point where in the past six or seven months he has visited FERRIE's home approximately two or three times each week. COFFEY stated that he does not recall anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a member of or attending any meetings or activities of the Moisant Squadron of CAP. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to COFFEY at which time he advised that he does

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /cjo Date dictated 11/30/63

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ECW:cjo

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now know OSWALD and he is unable to associate the photograph of OSWALD with any individual he knows. COFFEY further stated that he has never met anyone at DAVID FERRIE's home, nor has he been introduced to anyone by DAVID FERRIE by the name of LEE OSWALD and he has no recollection of FERRIE ever having mentioned anyone by that name. COFFEY stated that he has never met anyone at the home of DAVID FERRIE or been introduced to anyone by DAVID FERRIE by the names of V. T. LEE, O. H. LEE, ROBERT HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, or ALEK JAMES HIDELL.

COFFEY informed that DAVID FERRIE owns a Stinson High Wing Monoplane which accommodates four passengers. He said that FERRIE's plane is located at the New Orleans Airport and to the best of his knowledge this plane has not been air-worthy for quite some time. He stated that the wings of the plane needed to be re-covered. COFFEY stated that he does not know exactly the period of time FERRIE's plane has been laid up and does not recall the last time FERRIE used his plane. However, he heard ALVIN BEAUBOUF talking about a flight he and FERRIE made around the New Orleans area either during Mardi Gras, 1963, or a year ago. COFFEY said he has never known FERRIE using his plane to fly to Cuba nor does he have any knowledge of FERRIE using any other plane for a trip to Cuba.

COFFEY stated on November 20, 1963, ALVIN BEAUBOUF mentioned to him that he and FERRIE planned to take a trip, possibly to Houston, Texas, for the purpose of relaxing and inquired as to whether he would be interested in accompanying them. COFFEY stated that he contacted his supervisor and made necessary arrangements to make the trip with BEAUBOUF and FERRIE. He stated that at the time they were undecided as to whether they would go to Houston, Texas, or to Florida. However, DAVID FERRIE and BEAUBOUF were particularly interested in ice skating and for that reason they were in favor of going to Houston, Texas. COFFEY said that to the best of his knowledge DAVID FERRIE placed a call to an ice skating rink in Houston, Texas, on Thursday night, to determine whether there was an ice skating rink in Houston and whether it was open at that time.

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COFFEY stated that FERRIE picked both he and BEAUBOUF up on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, and they left New Orleans in FERRIE's Comet station wagon and drove to John Paul's Restaurant in Kenner where they ate supper. He said they left Kenner between 9:00 and 9:30 PM that night and traveled by way of Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles and on to Houston, Texas.

COFFEY stated that they arrived in Houston, Texas, at approximately 4:30 AM, November 23, 1963, and checked into the Altamotel. He stated that they did not leave the motel that morning, but retired shortly after their arrival. He stated that to the best of his recollection, they arose at approximately 2:00 PM and that the three of them went to Sears, Roebuck and Company where they purchased jackets and sweaters. COFFEY stated that they then went to Winterland Skating Rink where they went ice skating for a while and later contacted the owner of the skating rink. COFFEY related that FERRIE was interested in the possibility of opening a skating rink in New Orleans and talked to the owner of the Winterland Skating Rink concerning the cost of installation and operation of a skating rink.

After leaving the skating rink, they returned to the motel where they remained until approximately 7:30 or 8:00 PM, at which time they checked out. They stopped to eat at an unknown restaurant and then proceeded to Galveston, Texas. He stated that they arrived at Galveston, Texas, at approximately 11:00 or 11:30 PM and checked into the Driftwood Motel and retired for the night.

COFFEY stated that they arose early on the morning of November 24, 1963, and after having breakfast, drove to Port Arthur, Texas. He said that they purchased a set of spark plugs for the Comet station wagon at an unknown service station in Port Arthur, Texas. They then drove through Orange, Texas, and after crossing the Louisiana State Line, stopped at a bar and restaurant operated by an individual known only to him by the name of BUSTER. COFFEY said that FERRIE knew BUSTER and that after FERRIE had conversation with BUSTER of approximately one-half hour, they proceeded to Alexandria, Louisiana.

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COFFEY stated that ALVIN BEAUBOUF had relatives in Alexandria and that they planned to "socialize" while in Alexandria and then return to New Orleans. He said that after arriving in Alexandria, DAVID FERRIE attempted to contact Attorney G. WRAY GILL, but was unsuccessful in contacting him. FERRIE then called his home and learned from LAYTON MARTENS that allegations had been made involving FERRIE in the assassination of President KENNEDY. COFFEY said that after learning this, they immediately returned to New Orleans and that on arrival in New Orleans FERRIE dropped him at his home.

COFFEY stated that he has never heard DAVID FERRIE make any statement that he thought President KENNEDY should be killed and has never heard him outline any plans or make any comments as to how this could be done or how should do it.

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VOEBEL stated that he and OSWALD were members of the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans with Captain DAVE FERRIE during the time they were in school. He stated that one ROBERT ESTAV (phonetic) who lived on South Hennessey Street, was in the same class with him and OSWALD at Beauregard and was also in the Civil Air Patrol. VOEBEL stated that OSWALD did not really reveal anything about himself to anyone, not even to his mother unless it was something he specifically wanted to say.

VOEBEL stated that OSWALD did not tell him when he was leaving town. He stated that one day he stopped by OSWALD's apartment on Exchange Place and OSWALD was gone. This was sometime around 1955. VOEBEL stated he has had no contact with him in any way, nor did he receive any information concerning him until a few days ago when OSWALD was arrested in connection with the shooting of the President. VOEBEL explained that he was in Mexico on the Yucatan Peninsula with a group from Louisiana State University during August of this year at the same time OSWALD was in New Orleans and was receiving publicity concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. VOEBEL stated that he did not even know OSWALD had been in New Orleans this summer until he saw it a day or two ago on television. VOEBEL said that while at school OSWALD did not engage in any activities or athletics and had no other friends or associates except himself.

VOEBEL said that the NEWMEYER brothers to the best of his recollection, were recently arrested in New Orleans on narcotics charges outstanding against them. VOEBEL was unable to recall any additional information concerning OSWALD.



1Date November 25, 1963

BILL REID, News Director, WWL-TV, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that the following individuals were interviewed by his station as acquaintances of LEE HARVEY OSWALD who knew him when he attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans:

PEGGY ZIMMERMAN, 832 Avenue G, Marrero, Louisiana

ANNA LANGLOIS, 2134 Metairie Road, New Orleans, Louisiana

BENNIE SMITH, 3522 Delambert, Chalmette, Louisiana

EDWARD VOEBEL, employed at Quality Florist Shop, 4916 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. REID stated that his station desired to interview DAVE FERRIE who reportedly was a former Civil Air Patrol pilot and an Eastern Airlines pilot and who lives at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway. Mr. REID stated that FERRIE was in a Civil Air Patrol unit with OSWALD and reportedly knows him well. Mr. REID stated that all attempts by his station to contact FERRIE at the above address have been negative. (Mr. REID said that as far as he can determine FERRIE appears to be a homosexual.)

Mr. REID also stated that the film clip taken by his station of OSWALD distributing leaflets in New Orleans was now back in his possession and he would have a duplicate made of this film to be furnished to the FBI in the next couple of days.

On 11/25/63 New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA NATHAN O. BROWN and  
SA KEVIN J. HARRIGAN /jab:gas Date dictated 11/25/63

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Date 11/28/63

DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE was interviewed at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department. FERRIE was advised of the identity of interviewing Agents. At the outset of the interview he was advised he did not have to make a statement, that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law and that he had the right to the advice of an attorney.

FERRIE advised he was born March 28, 1918, at Cleveland, Ohio. His parents JAMES HOWARD and BERDETTE C. FERRIE are both deceased. FERRIE said he received a B.A. Degree from Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, in 1941. He also received a Ph. D. Degree from Phoenix University of Bari, Bari, Italy in 1957. FERRIE stated that his present address is 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway, where he has been residing since March, 1962.

FERRIE stated that in 1952 he became a member of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) in New Orleans, serving in the capacity of an instructor. He stated that in approximately 1953 he became Commandant of the CAP Squadron in New Orleans, continuing in this capacity until he resigned from the CAP in 1955 with the intention of returning to school. FERRIE related that the New Orleans Cadet Squadron of the CAP functioned at the Lakefront Airport. He stated that the squadron was usually made up of approximately 75 boys and the attrition rate in the squadron was approximately 20%. FERRIE stated that the squadron met twice a week. He stated that during the period he was Commandant of the squadron, JERRY C. PARADIS was the recruit instructor and took all of the squadron recruits through their training. FERRIE said that PARADIS presently has offices at 225 Baronne Building and resides at 5704 Prytania Street. *New Orleans, La.*

FERRIE stated that during the period 1952-1955 he does not recall taking any recruit class through their training program. After he became Commandant he is certain he did not instruct the recruits. FERRIE stated that he never at any time instructed either the recruits or the regular squadron members in the use of firearms, or afforded them any type of firearms training for the reason he was

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. and  
SA L. M. SHEARER, JR./jab Date dictated 11/26/63

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always able to secure the service of a qualified instructor in this type training. FERRIE related that the cadets in the squadron were instructed in the use of .22 caliber rifles with adjustable rear sights, but these rifles were not equipped with telescopic sights. He stated that the cadets received instruction in the firing of .22 caliber rifles approximately four times each year. In addition, at the annual encampment of the CAP which was held outside of the New Orleans area the cadets were permitted to fire M-1 rifles under the supervision of a qualified instructor.

FERRIE said he has never owned a telescopic sight or a rifle equipped with a telescopic sight, and to the best of his recollection he has never used a weapon equipped with a telescopic sight and would not know how to use one.

FERRIE stated that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge OSWALD was never a member of the CAP Squadron in New Orleans during the period he was with that group. FERRIE said that if OSWALD was a member of the squadron for only a few weeks, as had been claimed, he would have been considered a recruit and that he (FERRIE) would not have had any contact with him. FERRIE stated that he was succeeded as Commandant of the New Orleans Squadron of the CAP by a man named HINTON. LA

FERRIE stated that he was again associated with the CAP in New Orleans from 1958 to the end of 1960 or the beginning of 1961, serving in the capacity as instructor and later as executive officer. He said that Major BOB MORRELL was the Commandant. FERRIE stated that his applications with the CAP covering both periods he served with that unit should be on file with the CAP at Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas. FERRIE related that there was a period during 1958, exact dates not recalled, in which he instructed at the CAP Squadron before he submitted his application. L

FERRIE said that to the best of his knowledge he does not know any individual named LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor has he ever known the individual represented by photograph presented to him as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the CAP, in any business connection or in any social capacity. He said that he does not recognize the name or the photograph as being anyone he has ever had any contact with at any time.

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A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department Number 112723 taken on August 9, 1963, showing a profile, full face and full length photograph of OSWALD was exhibited to FERRIE. FERRIE upon viewing the photograph stated that the profile view of the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD has a very vague familiarity to him but the full face and full length photographs of OSWALD are not familiar to him.

FERRIE informed that since March, 1962 he has been employed by Attorney G. WRAY GILL in New Orleans as an investigator and law clerk. He said that since the end of August, 1963 and up until November 22, 1963 he has been working on a case involving CARLOS MARCELLO who was charged in Federal Court in connection with a fraudulent birth certificate. FERRIE stated that the trial of MARCELLO began in Federal Court in New Orleans, Louisiana on November 4, 1963 and ended on November 22, 1963 and that he was in New Orleans working with Attorney G. WRAY GILL on the case during this period. He stated that on November 9 and November 16, 1963 he was at Churchill Downs, which is a farm owned by CARLOS MARCELLO, mapping strategy in connection with MARCELLO's trial. He informed that on November 11, 1963 he was in New Orleans, during the entire day and did not leave the city.

FERRIE stated that from October 11 to October 18, 1963 he was in Guatemala and again from October 30, 1963 to November 1, 1963 he was in Guatemala in connection with investigation of the MARCELLO case.

FERRIE said that prior to a very recent trip he was last in the state of Texas in August, 1962 at which time he was in Orange, Texas. FERRIE said that he had planned during the trial of the MARCELLO case that immediately upon the conclusion of that case he would take a trip for the purpose of relaxing. ---

He said that he left his home at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway, New Orleans, on November 22, 1963, roughly at 6:30 PM in his 1961 light blue Comet four-door station wagon which he purchased from the Delta Mercury Company in New Orleans within the past month. He stated that CHARLES GRAHAM a salesman at Delta Mercury Company sold the Comet station wagon to him.

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FERRIE related that on leaving his home he drove to the homes of ALVIN BEAUBOUF and MELVIN COFFEY and picked them up in order that they might accompany him on the trip. He stated that at the time he left his home he did not know where he was going. He said that the purpose of the trip was to merely relax and at that time he did not know whether he was going "hunting, drinking or driving". FERRIE stated he did not take any firearms with him when he left his home because he thought he might go out of the state of Louisiana and he did not know what the hunting seasons were in other states and he was also concerned about transporting firearms across the state line.

FERRIE said that he had been considering for some time the feasibility and possibility of opening an ice skating rink in New Orleans. He claimed that he made a telephone call, possibly from MELVIN COFFEY's home to CHUCK ROLLAND at the Winterland Skating Rink in Houston, Texas. He advised that this call to ROLLAND was charged to either telephone number 899-3598 or 486-3127. FERRIE claimed that he had no prior acquaintance with ROLLAND but had knowledge of the fact that the Winterland Skating Rink was located in Houston.

FERRIE related that he left MELVIN COFFEY's home between 6:30 and 7:00 PM accompanied by BEAUBOUF and COFFEY and drove to John Paul's Restaurant, Kenner, Louisiana, where they stopped to eat. He said that at approximately 9:00 PM or shortly after 9:00 PM, November 22, 1963, he, BEAUBOUF and COFFEY left John Paul's Restaurant to go to Houston, Texas. He informed that the route traveled was through Baton Rouge to Lafayette, Louisiana and through Lake Charles, Louisiana to Houston, Texas. FERRIE claimed they arrived in Houston between 4:30 and 5:30 AM and went directly to the Alamotel located on South Main Street, six to ten blocks south of the Shamrock Hilton Hotel, where they checked into Room 19. He stated that the three of them registered on the same card at the motel. After registering they retired for the night.

FERRIE claims that he had left a call at the motel office for 8:30 AM and another call for 10:30 AM but has no recollection of receiving a call from the motel office at either time. FERRIE said he had left the calls so that he could call Attorney G. WRAY GILL in New Orleans to tell him

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he had left New Orleans and was on a vacation trip. FERRIE stated that he and his companions awakened roughly at noon and after having breakfast he went down Main Street to Sears, Roebuck and Company where he purchased a jacket, a sweater and several other items. After leaving Sears, they drove directly to the Winterland Ice Skating Rink, 2400 Norfolk, which he had learned opened at 3:30 PM and closed at 5:30 PM.

FERRIE said he rented skates and skated at the rink for a while looking the situation over and also taking into consideration the amount of business at the rink. He stated that he then introduced himself to CHUCK ROLLAND and spoke with him at length concerning the cost of installation and operation of the rink. FERRIE exhibited a leaflet of the Winterland Ice Skating Rink, 2400 Norfolk, Houston, Texas, which he had in his possession. FERRIE stated that during the time he was talking to CHUCK ROLLAND other employees of ROLLAND were present at the rink. He recalled specifically there was a young boy who was passing out skates and an older man who was on duty at the rink but he does not recall whether he was introduced to these two individuals or not. FERRIE claimed that he remained at the Winterland Skating Rink for a period of approximately two hours and after leaving there he returned to the motel.

After arriving at the motel he placed a telephone call to Attorney G. WRAY GILL but was unable to complete this call. He placed a second call to the Town and Country Motel in an effort to determine whether Attorney GILL was located at the Town and Country Motel. FERRIE further related that ALVIN BEAUBOUF may have made a telephone call to his home. He said that later they checked out of the Alamotel and went to the Bellaire Skating Rink on Chimney Rock Road in the Belleview section of Houston, arriving there between 7:30 and 8:00 PM. FERRIE stated that he looked the skating rink over and tried to locate the owner but the owner was unavailable. He said that he remained at the Bellaire Skating Rink for approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour. On leaving the skating rink they drove out Old Spanish Fort Trail and stopped at a restaurant near Telephone Road. They left this restaurant at approximately 9:00 or shortly after 9:00 PM and decided to drive to Galveston, Texas. He said that while enroute to Galveston, Texas, they stopped at the Manned Space Craft

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Center and looked around for about 20 minutes. They then proceeded to Galveston, Texas, arriving there between 10:30 and 11:30 PM. They immediately checked into Room 117 at the Driftwood Motel, 3128 Seawall Boulevard, Galveston. After checking into the motel they drove around in the vicinity of some old clubs in Galveston, Texas, returning to the motel sometime after midnight and it could possibly have been as late as 1:00 AM.

FERRIE stated that they arose around 8:00 or 8:30 AM on November 24, 1963. After having breakfast they took the ferry across the bay to pick up the road to Port Arthur, Texas that runs along the coast. FERRIE stated the first stop they made after reaching Port Arthur was at the Gulf Service Station on the left hand side of the highway in Port Arthur, Texas where they purchased a new set of spark plugs for the Comet station wagon. He stated that there was a television set in this station and as he walked into the station there was a picture on the television set showing the shooting of LEE OSWALD in the basement of the Dallas City Jail. FERRIE said he presumed he was looking at the original live broadcast of the shooting and that this was in the vicinity of 12:00 Noon on that date. He said that after changing the spark plugs in the station wagon he ran the car up on the rack in order that the attendant could check the transmission and differential. FERRIE estimated that he remained at this service station for approximately 20 to 30 minutes. They then left Port Arthur and drove to Orange, Texas and after crossing the Louisiana state line they stopped at Buster's Bar and Restaurant. He stated that the operator of Buster's Bar and Restaurant is MARION JAMES JOHNSON who is a client of Attorney G. WRAY GILL. He stated that he contacted JOHNSON at the bar and restaurant and talked to JOHNSON for approximately 30 minutes discussing the status of an appeal on a perjury conviction of JOHNSON in connection with an income tax case on Sheriff REID at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

On leaving Buster's Bar and Restaurant they drove to Alexandria, Louisiana, arriving there at approximately 4:00 PM. FERRIE informed that ALVIN BEAUBOUF has relatives in Alexandria. FERRIE also said that he had tentatively planned to attend a party in Alexandria and that his plans were tentative because he did not know whether or not

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he would be needed in New Orleans on November 25, 1963 in connection with the trial of a murder case which was scheduled to begin on that date. He stated that to ascertain whether he would be needed in New Orleans he made several pre-paid long distance telephone calls from a gas station trying to reach Attorney G. WRAY GILL's office, but was unsuccessful. He stated that he then telephonically contacted his home and talked to LAYTON MARTENS who at that time informed him that two WWL-TV representatives had been making inquiries at his home and in the neighborhood and he learned that he was being accused of being implicated in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FERRIE said that as a result of the information furnished by LAYTON he was very much disturbed over the fact that he was being accused of being implicated in the assassination of the President and that he left Alexandria, Louisiana between 4:00 and 5:00 PM, possibly close to 5:00 PM. He said that he stopped at several service stations along the way to use the telephone in an attempt to reach Attorney G. WRAY GILL. He said that he was finally successful in contacting Attorney GILL by telephone and that Attorney GILL informed him that HARDY DAVIS, a former bondsman in New Orleans, had telephonically contacted GILL stating that DAVIS had been contacted by JACK S. MARTIN who claimed he had tied FERRIE in with the killing of President KENNEDY and had tipped off the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office, the FBI, the Secret Service, newspapers and radio stations. MARTIN claimed that FERRIE knew OSWALD, had trained OSWALD and had flown OSWALD to Dallas, Texas. FERRIE said he asked Attorney GILL if he had made any attempt to verify any of this information and if he thought there was any substance to it. FERRIE said he told Attorney GILL what LAYTON MARTENS had told him about the inquiries of the WWL-TV representatives and asked Attorney GILL for his advice. Attorney GILL advised him to continue with his plans and to return to New Orleans in keeping with his original plans. FERRIE said that he proceeded directly to New Orleans, stopping at a restaurant on the west side of the highway at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which restaurant is located between the Mississippi River Bridge and the Hammond Circle. He stated that this restaurant has several rooms and that one of the dining rooms is for formal attire and one is for informal attire and that this restaurant



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specializes in steaks. He said that after eating they drove on to New Orleans, arriving at about 9:30 PM. He stated that he dropped ALVIN BEAUBOUF in the vicinity of his (FERRIE's) home in order that BEAUBOUF could check his home to see if anyone was waiting for him. He then drove to MELVIN COFFEY's home and dropped him off. FERRIE said that he then telephonically contacted Attorney GILL for the purpose of trying to get GILL to obtain more information concerning the accusations made against him. He stated that after talking to Attorney GILL he drove to Hammond, Louisiana by way of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and upon arriving in Hammond contacted a friend, THOMAS COMPTON at the Holloway-Smith Hall at Southeastern Louisiana College. He said that COMPTON is doing research at this school. FERRIE claimed that he spent the balance of the night at Holloway-Smith Hall and remained in Hammond until 1:00 or 1:30 PM, November 25, 1963.

He stated that he then drove to New Orleans and went directly to his home where he obtained a clean shirt and then proceeded to the office of Attorney GILL. He stated that from there he went to the District Attorney's office accompanied by Mr. GILL where he surrendered to the District Attorney.

FERRIE said that while in Texas he had talked to waitresses, service station people, clerks, and operators of motels, and that during these conversations he had speculated concerning the assassination of the President and had speculated as to whether the police had arrested the right man, whether the press was giving the complete story and had speculated as to the leftist tendencies of LEE OSWALD and his theory of why OSWALD shot President KENNEDY. He said that it was his theory that LEE OSWALD was paranoid, probably on the psychotic side and that this act was his attempt to redress the imagined wrongs done OSWALD in the service and was accomplished by destroying the very root of the authority he, OSWALD "bucked".

In regard to JACK S. MARTIN, FERRIE said that he also knew MARTIN had used the names of SUGGS and SCROGGS and that MARTIN lives in the 1900 block of North Prieur on the corner of North Prieur and Esplanade and that the house is located on the southwest corner of that intersection. FERRIE claimed that JACK S. MARTIN was a private detective

who he first met in the Fall of 1961. He said that since that time MARTIN has attempted to insert himself into his, FERRIE's personal affairs. He claimed that at the time he first met MARTIN, MARTIN was working for a woman in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, named CATHERINE ~~WILKERSON~~ or ~~WILKINSON~~ or some similar name. He stated that MARTIN was endeavoring to expose various frauds in the Diploma Mills and Ecclesiastical Mills and was particularly interested in CARL J. STANLEY of Louisville, Kentucky who called himself CHRISTOPHER MARIA. He stated that MARTIN was desirous of obtaining some of the phony certificates of ordination and consecration used by STANLEY and to forward them to Washington, D. C. He said that MARTIN asked his assistance in this investigation and that he accompanied MARTIN to Louisville. He stated that he received only part of his fee for the investigation conducted with MARTIN. FERRIE said that he was slow in catching on to MARTIN but determined that MARTIN was dealing in phony certificates. He said that he regarded MARTIN as being an unethical and dangerous person. FERRIE claimed that in 1962 MARTIN disappeared from the scene and after several months suddenly re-appeared. He stated that MARTIN began visiting him at the office of Attorney G. WRAY GILL and that Mr. GILL did not want MARTIN hanging around his office. FERRIE claimed that in June of 1963 he put MARTIN out of Mr. GILL's office in an undiplomatic manner and that since that time MARTIN has bedeviled him in every manner possible.

FERRIE said that he had learned that some time after he put MARTIN out of Mr. GILL's office MARTIN was moving around to various parts of the United States contacting first one clergyman and then another who were connected with the old Catholic Church trying to get ordained and gave FERRIE's name as a character reference. He further determined that MARTIN was making long distance telephone calls charging these calls to Attorney GILL's office and the office of GUY BANISTER, Guy Banister Associates. FERRIE further informed that he determined that MARTIN had previously been admitted to the psychiatric ward at Charity Hospital where he was diagnosed as a paranoid. FERRIE said he had also learned that MARTIN had been a sergeant in the U. S. Army and while in service had been mixed up in obtaining phony degrees in medicine, chiropractic and naturopathy by finding a college that was not in operation but whose charter was not defunct.

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FERRIE informed that he had also determined that MARTIN had been charged with murder in connection with the illegal practice of medicine in Houston, Texas. However, he believes that this charge was later dismissed.

FERRIE said that he had learned through interviews with other officers that one of the allegations made against him was that when OSWALD was arrested he had his (FERRIE's) library card in OSWALD's possession and that it had been alleged that OSWALD had been using FERRIE's library card to get books at the New Orleans Public Library. FERRIE said that in his personal property located in the Property Room at the First District is his library card which expired March 13, 1963. FERRIE said that he has not made application for a new card since the above card expired and that this card has been in his possession at all times.

FERRIE informed that he has owned a Stinson 150 single engine, blue and white four passenger monoplane, registration number 8293K, since 1948. He stated that this aircraft has not been airworthy since the license expired in April, 1962. FERRIE said that this information can be verified through the FAA Department of Airworthiness Certification in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. FERRIE informed that he has never flown this plane to Cuba and that it has been only as far south as Miami, Florida. He claimed that the plane was flown to Dallas, Texas one time since he purchased it, which was during the year 1949.

FERRIE stated that from approximately November, 1960 until August, 1961 he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front in New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that he had been actively engaged in working for the Cuban Revolutionary Front collecting food, money, medicine and clothing for the organization as well as giving talks before various citizen's groups. He stated that at the time he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front the office of the organization was located in the Balter Building and that SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH was the head of this organization in New Orleans. FERRIE said that he has never known of the Cuban Revolutionary Front maintaining an office at 544 Camp Street, nor does he have any knowledge of SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH maintaining an office at that address during the time he was head of the organization and later after he was replaced.

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FERRIE said that the Cuban Revolutionary Front was definitely an anti-Castro organization and that all persons connected with the organization were violently anti-Castro. FERRIE stated that he has not had any connection with the Cuban Revolutionary Front or any other anti-Castro organization since August, 1961. He stated that after disassociating himself with the Cuban Revolutionary Front he continued to have contact with SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH which was purely social in nature. He stated that some months after he ceased his activities with the organization, SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH gave up the leadership of the organization and was replaced by an individual named RABEL. FERRIE related that SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH then went into the advertising business in New Orleans and that he had assisted SMITH in preparing letters in connection with his advertising business. FERRIE said that in 1962 SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH attempted to organize a fund raising committee, the name of which he does not recall, but he does not believe this organization ever materialized. He stated that SMITH was interested at that time in issuing a commemoration coin depicting the Bay of Pigs Invasion which was to be sold to a coin company. He stated that SMITH's plan provided that for a certain amount donated by an individual the donor would receive one of the commemorative coins from the coin company. FERRIE related that in connection with this plan SMITH obtained vendor's license from the City of New Orleans. FERRIE said that he does not believe that this plan was ever placed into effect by SMITH and it is his belief that SMITH subsequently abandoned this idea. Lm.

FERRIE said that he does not have any recollection of any organization in New Orleans named the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and has never had any connection with any individual representing an organization by that name.

FERRIE recalled that the following individuals were connected with the Civil Air Patrol during the period 1954 to 1955:

LEON GUIDRY, Cadet Commander  
BOBBY RADELAT, Cadet Executive Officer  
TOMMY MCKIBBEN, Flight Leader  
GEORGE BOESCH, Flight Leader  
ROY CLEMMENS (or CLEMENTS), Rifle Instructor

Lm.

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FERRIE further informed that the following individuals could possibly furnish information concerning his activities and whereabouts:

La ALICE GUIDBOZ, employee of Attorney G. WRAY GILL;  
REGINA ~~FRANCOVICH~~ (phonetic), employee of GILL;  
MELVIN COFFEY;  
ALVIN BEAUBOUF;  
JOE ~~IRIAN~~ who is employed by Curtis and Davis,  
Suite 400, 2475 Canal Street; New Orleans, La.  
JIM LEWALLAN, 1309 Dauphine.

FERRIE exhibited U. S. Passport Number B085860 in the name of DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE issued September 18, 1961. This passport reflected that visa number 1236 was issued by the Consulate General of Guatemala of New Orleans, Louisiana, September 25, 1963. The passport shows that FERRIE entered Guatemala in October 11, 1963 and departed October 18, 1963. The passport further shows that visa number 1406 was issued by Consulate General of Guatemala, New Orleans, Louisiana, October 29, 1963. The passport shows that FERRIE entered Guatemala on October 30, 1963 and departed November 1, 1963.

FERRIE advised that he does not know any individual by the name of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN.

FERRIE stated that he is not implicated in the assassination of President KENNEDY in any manner and is willing to cooperate in any manner to prove that he was not implicated in the killing of the President. He stated that he offered to the District Attorney of Orleans Parish to submit to certain examinations to prove his innocence.

The following physical examination was obtained through interview and observation:

Name:	DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	March 20, 1918
Place of Birth:	Cleveland, Ohio
Height:	5 feet 11 inches
Weight:	190 pounds
Eyes:	Brown

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Hair:	Bald; wears brownish-red toupee
Complexion:	Medium
Build:	Medium
Scars and Marks:	Rectangular scar, outer right wrist
Marital Status:	Single
Military Status:	Served in Army Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio, dates not recalled

Date November 25, 1963

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*New Orleans, La.*  
Mr. ALEC GIFFORD, WDSU-TV, informed that on the night of October 24, 1963, Mr. DON MITCHELL of New Orleans, who is connected with Walker-Saucy Advertising Company in New Orleans, informed him that his roommate, JERRY STEIN, also an employee of Walker-Saucy Advertising, had received a telephone call from an individual known to MITCHELL as JACK (last name unknown). He stated this individual JACK provided STEIN with information concerning an individual by the name of DAVE FERRIE who allegedly was formerly connected with one of the airlines in New Orleans and who was presently living in New Orleans at 3330 Louisiana Parkway. GIFFORD stated that he understood from what was told STEIN by JACK that FERRIE had been very friendly with LEE HARVEY OSWALD of Dallas, Texas and who had been charged with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. JACK related to STEIN that FERRIE was supposedly the individual who had showed OSWALD how to shoot a rifle with a telescopic sight. He also had apparently been with OSWALD in Dallas, Texas sometime within the last ten days or two weeks.

GIFFORD stated that based upon the information from MITCHELL he informed Mr. JOHN RICE of the U. S. Secret Service in New Orleans of this information and at that time told RICE that he intended to personally interview DAVE FERRIE at his residence to find out whether there was any basis, in fact, concerning this information.

He stated he went to 3330 Louisiana Parkway in New Orleans for the purpose of contacting DAVE FERRIE but did not find him at home. He stated as a result of this, he inquired of two different neighbors in the area concerning FERRIE and at that time learned that one of the neighbors thought that FERRIE was a psychiatrist and that the other was sure that he was a psychiatrist. They stated FERRIE was doing private psychiatric work in the neighborhood and was believed to have a clinic or an office in downtown New Orleans, however he could not determine where this office was. He stated FERRIE had been living at this address on Louisiana Parkway for over a year and that FERRIE had allegedly studied psychiatry or psychology in Italy. One of the neighbors told him that most of FERRIE's patients were young men usually

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by SA FRANK A. SASS, JR. /lyc Date dictated 11/25/63

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between the ages of 18 and 24 and that he had an almost continuous stream of patients coming to his apartment. They stated that FERRIE usually discussed their problems with these young men for an hour or two at a time. They informed also that they believed FERRIE was possibly a hypnotist or practiced hypnotism, which may have some connection with his psychiatric practice.

He stated he learned also that FERRIE owns a motorcycle and that this is apparently his only means of transportation.

( GIFFORD stated he has been of the impression since making these inquiries and talking to MITCHELL that FERRIE is apparently a homosexual and has tendencies along this line.)

While at the address of FERRIE on Louisiana Parkway he, GIFFORD, met Mr. RICE of the U. S. Secret Service who was also attempting to contact FERRIE and gathered that the Secret Service was interested in this information and would undoubtedly be interviewing FERRIE.



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JERRY PHILLIP STEIN, 1501 General Taylor, advised that on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, at approximately 10:00 AM, he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as JACK and gave his last name, although he cannot remember it. JACK asked to speak to HERMAN KOHLMAN, STEIN's former roommate. JACK said he wanted to tell KOHLMAN about an individual, DAVE FERRIE, on whom KOHLMAN had written an article during the time KOHLMAN was employed as a reporter by the New Orleans Times Picayune Newspaper. JACK told him that FERRIE was in Texas at this time and asked STEIN if he knew that FERRIE had taught LEE HARVEY OSWALD to fire foreign weapons and had also been instrumental with OSWALD in the distribution of literature, which he did not identify. (STEIN said that JACK implied that FERRIE was a homosexual.)

STEIN informed JACK that KOHLMAN no longer was his roommate and gave him KOHLMAN's phone number. He said that in a few minutes JACK called him back and said the number he had given him was the wrong one, but STEIN told him it was the correct number, and JACK hung up. STEIN then called KOHLMAN at his residence and told him that JACK was going to call him and give him some information about a fellow named DAVE FERRIE. STEIN said this is all the information he has regarding these phone calls and can furnish no further information regarding the identity of JACK or the relationship between FERRIE and OSWALD.

STEIN said he did not know OSWALD or FERRIE, and although he may have met JACK in the past, STEIN could not recall him.

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SA's WILLIAM F. MC DONALD

by and W. M. DANIELSON, JR. /jlm.mrk Date dictated 11/25/63

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HERMAN KOHLMAN, Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, advised that he is familiar with DAVID FERRIE from his past experience as a news reporter. KOHLMAN said he prepared a feature story on FERRIE's activities several years ago. He advised that he heard that FERRIE was mentioned in connection with being associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he talked to JACK MARTIN, a private investigator who "refreshed his memory" about FERRIE. Based upon these facts, the District Attorney's Office instituted an investigation involving FERRIE. He advised that FERRIE was interviewed by members of the District Attorney's staff and denied knowing LEE HARVEY OSWALD or having any information about OSWALD's being in the Civil Air Patrol.

KOHLMAN stated that the District Attorney's Office had received information from the Intelligence Unit of the New Orleans Police Department who had previously conducted inquiries regarding FERRIE's connection with Cuba or Cuban activities. An unknown police officer had told the Intelligence Division of the New Orleans Police Department that he was in the Civil Air Patrol with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that FERRIE knew OSWALD.

KOHLMAN advised that because FERRIE must have known OSWALD and because it appeared he had lied when he denied knowing OSWALD, FERRIE was arrested.

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by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY /jab,mrk Date dictated 11/25/63

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 1963

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LAYTON PATRICK MARTENS, age 20, was interviewed outside the Second District of the New Orleans Police located at the corner of Magazine and Napoleon Streets, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Le. Cuban Revolutionary Front  
MARTENS gave his home address as 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway New Orleans, and advised that his mother, Mrs. E. C. MARTENS lived at 5516 Camp Street, New Orleans. He said he had lived at the 3330 Louisiana address which is the home of DAVID FERRIE since Sunday, November 17, 1963, after having been "kicked out" of his mother's residence. He also stated that ALVIN BEAUCUEF had stayed at the FERRIE residence on Monday and Tuesday nights, November 18 and 19, 1963.

MARTENS said FERRIE was a family acquaintance and that he had known him for approximately five years and had known BEAUCUEF about one year. He first became acquainted with FERRIE in 1958 in the Civil Air Patrol where he, MARTENS, was a cadet from August, 1958, to June, 1961, under the leadership of Captain FERRIE.

He said FERRIE is currently employed as a research librarian for G. WRAY GILL, a New Orleans Attorney and that he is also a psychologist.

When he was "kicked out" of his mother's place, FERRIE suggested that he come to live with him until he could find a place to live. MARTENS is currently employed as a Photostat Technician for the New Orleans Blueprint Company, 824 Union Avenue.

Through his association with FERRIE, he became associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front on about April 17, 1961, until the latter part of August, 1961, when he left to go to college at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana. MARTENS' job with the organization was a voluntary one and he visited consulates and local businessmen to secure funds to finance the organization. He said it was run under the leadership of ARACHA SMITH whom he described as the third ranking delegate in the Provisional Government of Cuba and that the organization was anti-CASTRO.

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by SA RONALD A. HOVERSON /cjo Date dictated 11/25/63

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The office was located on the second floor of the Balter Building located on Carondelet Street.

LA. 1431

On August 29, 1961, he, along with FERRIE, MELVIN SEELING, age 24, whose mother lives in Gretna, Louisiana, and who is probably employed as an airport control tower operator in Corpus Christi, Texas, ANDREW BLACKMON, age 22, who was attending Perkinson Junior College in Mississippi, were arrested by the Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, Sheriff's Office and FERRIE was charged with Crime Against Nature and he, MARTENS, was charged with Vagrancy. MARTENS said they were released and does not believe anyone was convicted as a result of the charges made against them. Another member of the Cuban Revolutionary Front was LAWRENCE FOX, about 25 years of age, who had been born in a Latin Country, but lived in New Orleans for most of his life. LA. 1431

About 1:00 PM, November 24, 1963, G. WRAY GILL stopped at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway, the residence of FERRIE and said he was looking for FERRIE, but MARTENS, who was home alone, said he was not in. GILL stated that he had gotten word that LEE OSWALD, when he was picked up, had been carrying a library card with DAVID FERRIE's name on it and that FERRIE should contact him, GILL, and he would represent him as his attorney. In addition, GILL said that JACK MARTIN, an ex-policeman and private detective in New Orleans, who MARTENS knows to be a personal enemy of FERRIE, had gone to the police and the FBI and said that FERRIE had stated in his, MARTENS' presence, that the President should be killed and outlined plans to this effect.

MARTENS said GILL was there approximately five to ten minutes and left.

At about 3:00 PM, on November 24, 1963, he received a call from FERRIE who said, after MARTIN had related the above information to him, that he had talked with GILL and there was nothing to worry about. MARTENS said he did not know if the call was local or long distance and that he made an inquiry concerning this and FERRIE replied something to the effect that it was none of his business. During the conversation, FERRIE stated that the name of OSWALD did not ring a bell with him and that he did not know him.

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MARTENS said during his association with the Civil Air Patrol that, under the supervision of FERRIE, the group had built a telescope to be used for Astronomy, but that to his knowledge, FERRIE did not possess a telescope of his own. He said FERRIE owned a .38 caliber revolver and a short 30.06 caliber Mauser which had "peep" sights and no telescopic sights.

MARTENS said he knows FERRIE to be a great admirer of President KENNEDY and that he would classify him as a de-segregationist.

In addition, MARTENS said he graduated in June, 1961, from Fortier High School located at the corner of Nashville and Freret, New Orleans, and had attended McMain Junior High School located at the corner of Nashville and Soth Claiborne, New Orleans.

MARTENS said LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to him until the assassination of the President of the United States and that he has no knowledge which would shed any light concerning the assassination other than what he has read in the newspapers and heard through other news media.

To his knowledge there has been no association between FERRIE and OSWALD.

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Date November 25, 1963

ALVIN ROLAN BEAUBOUF, 2427 Alvar Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was contacted at the Second District Police Station, at Napoleon Avenue and Magazine Street. BEAUBOUF advised that at approximately 1 a.m., November 25, 1963, he had gone to DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE's apartment at 3303 Louisiana Avenue Parkway to obtain a book from him and shortly after his arrival some New Orleans Policemen some how connected with the District Attorney's Office came in and arrested FERRIE, a boy named MARTINS and himself, after which he was taken to the Second District Police Station.

BEAUBOUF stated that he had met FERRIE approximately three years ago when he used to play hockey. It was his understanding that FERRIE was in some way connected with the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans, and was a learned individual. BEAUBOUF stated that he had been attending the John Curtis Christian High School and since he was falling behind in his subjects FERRIE had been tutoring him in his school work. He stated that he guessed since his arrest he would be kicked out of school and appeared to be extremely concerned over this. When asked why he had gone to FERRIE's apartment at 1 a.m. in the morning, he continued to state he had just gone for a book. He was then asked about his whereabouts for the past two or three days and as to whether he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD at which time he stated that he did not want to answer any more questions until he had consulted with his attorney, G. WRAY GILL, and wanted to know if he was free to leave. BEAUBOUF stated he had been booked at the Second District on a state vagrancy charge and that they had just released him at about 8 p.m. and wanted to know if there was any charge or reason why he could not now leave.

BEAUBOUF was advised that he was not being charged or accused of anything but that it was desirous that he submit to further questioning and again he stated

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by SA JAMES M. SCHEFFER :gas Date dictated 11/25/63

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Date November 25, 1963

JACK S. MARTIN, 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he was listening to a TV program on WWL-TV reporting the life of LEE OSWALD and reporting various interviews with people in New Orleans that were acquainted with LEE OSWALD. MARTIN stated that one of the people interviewed whose name he does not know who he described as a white male, age early 20's, wearing horn rimmed glasses, recalled that OSWALD had been active in the Civil Air Patrol with DAVID FERRIE. MARTIN stated that when he heard this he "flipped". MARTIN advised that in his occupation as a private investigator he has had occasion to develop considerable information about FERRIE and reported it to RICHARD E. ROBY, Special Agent, Investigative Division, Office of Compliance and Security, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D. C., who must have a big file on FERRIE as they conducted a complete investigation of his activities in New Orleans several years ago. MARTIN advised that he called WWL-TV Station and furnished the station with background information about FERRIE, particularly his homosexual tendencies and the fact that he formerly operated the Civil Air Patrol. He also told them that FERRIE was an amateur hypnotist and that it was his idea that FERRIE may have hypnotized LEE OSWALD and planted a post-hypnotic suggestion that he kill the President.

MARTIN stated that he has visited in the home of DAVID FERRIE and he saw a group of photographs of various Civil Air Patrol cadet groups and in this group he is sure he saw several years ago a photograph of LEE OSWALD as a member of one of the classes. He stated he did not recall the group that OSWALD was in or any other details. In addition he stated that FERRIE conducted military type drills with rifles, fatigue clothes and helmet liners of the Civil Air Patrol Cadets and he recalled that FERRIE claimed to have taught these cadets how to shoot. MARTIN stated that he has observed in FERRIE's home a number of foreign made firearms and it is his opinion that FERRIE

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by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY and  
SA CLAUDE L. SCHLAGER :gas Date dictated 11/25/63

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RLK,CLS:gas

could have taught OSWALD how to purchase a foreign made firearm or possibly have purchased the gun that was shown on television. He advised that he saw similar type weapons at FERRIE's home when he visited there two years ago.

MARTIN advised that FERRIE discussed with him the charges of crime against nature which resulted in his arrest by Jefferson Parish authorities and he recalled that FERRIE had told him that one of the "kids that was a witness against him" had moved to Mississippi from New Orleans and subsequently joined the United States Marine Corps. He heard on television that OSWALD had been in the Marine Corps therefore he surmised that OSWALD was that "kid", that he was a witness against FERRIE in the crime against nature charge that had joined the Marine Corps. MARTIN explained it might have been the same individual or a very close coincidence.

MARTIN advised that he has reported this matter to Major TROSCLAIR of the New Orleans Police Department, Intelligence Division, and he felt that Major TROSCLAIR was not giving the matter sufficient concern so he called Assistant District Attorney HERMAN KOHLMAN who was a former newspaper reporter and who was very familiar with the FERRIE case as he had written various feature stories about FERRIE. MARTIN stated that he explained all of his ideas and suspicions to KOHLMAN.

MARTIN advised that he was really suspicious of FERRIE's activities when he received a report from W. HARDY DAVIS, a New Orleans Bail Bondsman, who told him that G. WRAY GILL, New Orleans attorney and employer of FERRIE had called him to locate FERRIE who lives down the street from him and at the same time had denied to the TV station that FERRIE was an employee of GILL's Office. DAVIS furnished MARTIN information that FERRIE had left town for Texas on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, which information he



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also made available to Mr. KOHLMAN of the District Attorney's office. MARTIN stated that FERRIE is a completely disreputable person, a notorious sex deviate with a brilliant mind being highly trained in mathematics, sciences, several foreign languages including Latin, modern Greek and ancient Greek. MARTIN advised that FERRIE had been educated in a seminary and subsequently expelled from the Catholic Church and he, MARTIN, suspected him of being capable of committing any type of crime.

MARTIN stated that he felt that FERRIE's possible association with LEE OSWALD should be the subject of close examination as he personally believed that he could be implicated in the killing of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

1

New Orleans La

EDWARD VOEBEL, 4916 Canal Street (rear of Quality Flower Shop), was recontacted. VOEBEL stated that he had just been advised by BILL SLATTER of WDSU Television that DAVE FERRIE, who was commander of a Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Unit at New Orleans in which VOEBEL was a member, was a homosexual. VOEBEL stated that now that he thinks about this situation, he recalled that FERRIE seemed to be an "odd ball" who rode a motorcycle and appeared very emotional. VOEBEL recalled that on one occasion FERRIE cried while listening to some music.

VOEBEL stated that during the 1955 school year at Beauregard Junior High School he joined the CAP. He stated that a fellow student, ROBERT ESTAVE (PH), LL wore a CAP Uniform to school and told VOEBEL about the CAP and invited VOEBEL to join. VOEBEL remembered that he went with ESTAVE to Moisant Airport in Kenner, Louisiana, to a CAP meeting in the Eastern Airlines Hangar. VOEBEL stated that the meetings were held in a room located upstairs in the hangar. He stated that DAVID FERRIE was not commander of this CAP Unit at that time, and he was unable to recall the identity of the commanding officer of this unit. He recalled having to fill out an application and having it signed by his mother but could not remember whether he was given an oath when he joined.

VOEBEL stated that the unit held meetings on Sundays and sometimes on a week night. As best he could recall, the meetings were held about once a week. He said there were two "Wings" which totalled roughly 20 to 25 members, including a section for girls. He said he could not remember what the official designation was for the unit other than being the Moisant Airport Group. VOEBEL said he remained in this group for about one year and quit while he was attending Fortier High School sometime in 1956. He recalled that they attended classes in Meteorology, Engine Mechanics, Flight Instruction, Aerodynamics, Reading of Weather Reports, and Drills. He stated that the group never received any firearms training of any kind while he was a member.

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA NATHAN O. BROWN and  
SA KEVIN J. HARRIGAN :sah Date dictated 11/25/63

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NO 89-69/sab

leader for Post 125 of the American Legion.

VOEBEL stated he believes that OSWALD never intended to remain in the unit at the New Orleans Municipal Airport and used this as an excuse to get out of the CAP. VOEBEL explained he did not believe OSWALD liked authority nor did he like drilling and he did not really want to be a member of the CAP but he, VOEBEL, talked OSWALD into joining. VOEBEL stated that he could not recall if Captain DAVE FERRIE was commander of the unit at the time OSWALD attended meetings or whether OSWALD attended meetings prior to Captain FERRIE taking command.

VOEBEL stated that the only other person he could recall as a member of the CAP Unit at Moisant Airport was (First name unknown) RONDELL (PH), who was a radio man. He recalled that RONDELL's father had a radio license and expected that his son through code training at the CAP would get a license, too. VOEBEL stated he had no contact with FERRIE other than at meetings with the CAP. He stated that FERRIE never indicated to anyone that he was fond of guns and appeared to be a music lover of sorts.

VOEBEL recalled that one time there was a big meeting scheduled for the CAP at Alexandria, Louisiana, and in order to get some training for the unit before going to this meeting, Captain FERRIE arranged for a one night bivouac. As best as VOEBEL can recall, this bivouac was held on a farm in Kenner, Louisiana, near Jefferson Highway, which belonged to a father of a member of the unit. He stated that they set up bunks in a barn. He recalled that Captain FERRIE told them they were going to have some rifle shooting practice and requested each member bring his own gun. VOEBEL stated he took his own personal .22 caliber rifle with him but it rained and they did not shoot. VOEBEL stated that OSWALD was not along on this bivouac as OSWALD had quit the unit sometime before this outing occurred.

Date November 25, 19631.

*Joseph G.*  
Mr. ~~JOSEPH G. XEHLICKER~~, 111 East Oakridge Parkway, Metairie, Louisiana, Commander, Louisiana Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP), advised that he does not recall that LEE H. OSWALD was a member of the CAP. He said that he knows DAVID FERRIE was a CAP squadron commander, and that he was in charge of the New Orleans Cadet Squadron on two separate occasions. He said that CAP is required to keep personnel records for only four years. He stated that squadron records are distributed between HAROLD TOOLE and ALVIN MEISTER, who are Executive Officer and Commander, respectively. He contacted these two individuals, who stated that they would assemble what records they had in their possession, on November 26, 1963. He then stated that he would advise if he is able to locate a record identifiable with LEE H. OSWALD or DAVID FERRIE.

On 11/25/63 at Metairie, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA JOHN W. SMITH /cjo Date dictated 11/25/63

Date 11/26/63

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FREDERICK O'SULLIVAN, 413 Heritage, Detective, Vice Squad, New Orleans Police Department, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in his homeroom when both attended Beauregard Junior High School in either 1954 or 1955. O'SULLIVAN advised that he vaguely recalls OSWALD as he, OSWALD, was a rather strange individual. O'SULLIVAN explained that OSWALD was a loner and not the type of individual who attempted to make friends. About the only classmate that OSWALD seemed friendly with was an EDWARD VOEBEL, who presently works at the Quality Flower Shop on Canal Street. O'SULLIVAN knew nothing regarding OSWALD's habits, part time jobs or even where he was living while attending school. About the only other pertinent fact he could recall regarding OSWALD was that OSWALD was a member of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP).

O'SULLIVAN advised that he had joined the CAP in 1953. In New Orleans, the CAP was divided into two groups, one which met at Moisant Airport and the other held meetings at the New Orleans Airport. A Captain DAVE FERRIE was in charge of the group which met at New Orleans Airport during 1953. FERRIE then transferred and assumed command of the CAP at Moisant Airport at about the same time O'SULLIVAN thought OSWALD might have joined. Assisting FERRIE at that time was a woman by the name of GLADYS DURR, whom O'SULLIVAN believed was still living in New Orleans.

In discussing Captain DAVE FERRIE, O'SULLIVAN advised that he had recently learned that FERRIE was a homosexual. He suggested if the FBI wished additional background information regarding FERRIE they contact MORRIS BROWNLEE, Jefferson Highway, who was a good friend of FERRIE and who was recently arrested on a morals charge.

In further discussing FERRIE, O'SULLIVAN stated that he can recall an incident which occurred approximately eight years ago when FERRIE was in charge of the CAP at Moisant Airport. FERRIE had acquired a reputation for being able to hypnotize people and after one of the CAP meetings, he demonstrated his ability by hypnotizing a ROBERT RADELET (phonetic) currently employed for IBM.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69

by SA's KEVIN J. HARRIGAN and  
WILLIAM L. NEWBROUGH /lav Date dictated 11/26/63

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 27, 1963

DAVID PEARCE MAGYAR, Chief Pilot, Trans Gulf Seaplane Service, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he obtained a visitors visa to travel to Mexico about September 17, 1963.

He advised he departed New Orleans by seaplane on September 24, 1963, and returned September 30, 1963. He was hired by the Williams - McWilliams Dredging Company of New Orleans to fly two employees to a point about 60 to 70 air miles south of Tampico, Mexico. He advised that these employees of the Williams - McWilliams firm were CARL HACKENJOS and CARLY SHEARRER (Phonetic). He stated that they passed through American Customs at Brownsville, Texas, on going to and returning from Mexico. He stated that the Williams - McWilliams firm was hired by the Mexican Government to conduct an aerial survey in regards to dredging a canal in Mexico.

MAGYAR viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he does not personally know OSWALD and other than viewing him on television and reading about him in the newspapers, he does not know anything else about him.

MAGYAR advised that he was personally acquainted with Captain DAVE FERRIE but that this relationship was very casual as he did not consider FERRIE to be a close personal friend. He advised that FERRIE was a former Eastern Airlines pilot who about 10 years ago was in charge of the Civil Air Patrol Unit which held meetings at Moisant Airport. He recalls that FERRIE seemed to be able to handle young boys very well but does not know whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a member of the Civil Air Patrol at that time. He advised that GEORGE PIAZZA, 539 Henry Clay Avenue, was one of Captain DAVE FERRIE's best friends and would probably be able to furnish any pertinent information regarding FERRIE that was needed. MAGYAR was under the impression that PIAZZA was a former member of the Civil Air Patrol and probably a member at the same time LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly was a member.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SAs WILLIAM L. NEWBROUGH and  
KEVIN J. HARRIGAN :sms Date dictated 11/27/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>DALLAS</b>	Office of Origin <b>DALLAS</b>	Date <b>12/23/63</b>	Investigative Period <b>11/22 - 12/20/63</b>
Title of Case <b>LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.</b>		Report made by <b>ROBERT P. GEMBERLING</b>	Typed By <b>RVS</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - R - CUBA</b>	

## REFERENCES

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63, at Dallas captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO".

Reports of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS, 12/2/63 and 12/8/63, at Dallas.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, at Dallas.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 12/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING".

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## LEADS

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

One copy of this report is being furnished the New Orleans Office for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in that Division.

Approved Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
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NO 100-16601-4



Date December 10, 1963

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JOHN COPORAN, News Director, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that WDSU-TV, shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, received a series of anonymous type calls linking DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. COPORAN stated that through inquiry with the New Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office, he also determined that that agency was conducting inquiries regarding DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE's activities and subsequently he interviewed FERRIE at the New Orleans Police Department, First District, where he had been placed in custody by the District Attorney's Office. Mr. COPORAN stated he developed considerable background information which included information that FERRIE was interested in hypnotism, but found no information which would in any way connect FERRIE with OSWALD, except pure speculation.

Mr. COPORAN advised that a TV news report from Dallas had alleged that an entertainer whose name he, COPORAN, did not recall, had been quoted as stating that OSWALD had been seen in the night club operated by JACK RUBY. COPORAN recalled the news story had reported that the night club entertainer was a mind reader or had a mind reading act. COPORAN advised that he furnished the news story regarding DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE to NBC News in New York with the comment that he did not believe it worthy of additional news coverage and to his knowledge the story had never been carried by NBC news staff on a national program.

COPORAN advised that subsequent to his interview with DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE, he, COPORAN, talked with BOB MULHOLLAND of the NBC News who was in Dallas, Texas, covering the OSWALD news story and he, COPORAN, commented to MULHOLLAND on the TV news report that a night club entertainer had alleged that OSWALD had been in the night club operated by RUBY. COPORAN stated that he and MULHOLLAND speculated as to the possibility that the night club entertainer and DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE of New Orleans could have had a mutual connection; however, this was pure speculation and he was merely tying in his knowledge of FERRIE based upon his interview with him

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On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY /cjo Date dictated 12/10/63

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on November 25th or 26th, 1963, and the news report that COPORAN stated he heard involved a mind reading act at RUBY's night club.

JOHN COPORAN advised that he had no knowledge of any connection between DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had no knowledge of any connection between DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and JACK RUBY or DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and BILL DEMAR. He stated he had no knowledge of any connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY or BILL DEMAR.

COPORAN confirmed that his discussion with BOB MULHOLLAND of the NBC news staff in Dallas, Texas, was mere speculation on his part in an effort to develop a possible connection between these individuals.

"New Orleans, Louisiana  
"December 10th, 1963

"I, DAVID W. FERRIE, hereby furnish the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agent REGIS L. KENNEDY, who I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"In 1955, or thereabouts, I assisted, for a time, the Moisant Squadron of Civil Air Patrol, at Moisant Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana, though I cannot establish through personal records or recollection the exact dates of this connection. I have no records, or recollection, to my knowledge, to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was, or was not, a member of this particular unit of the Civil Air Patrol. To my best knowledge and belief I do not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and have no personal recollection of ever having met him. If I did ever meet him it was very casual and to my best recollection have definitely not seen him in recent years.

"In the last fifteen years, I have been in Dallas, Texas, very infrequently. Usually I only stopped at the airport. I have not frequented any night clubs in the city of Dallas in the last fifteen years. To my knowledge, I have never met JACK RUBY who, I understand, from public sources, operated a night club in Dallas, Texas. I have seen a photograph of JACK RUBY, and I do not recognize this photograph to be a person with whom I am acquainted.

"I have been asked if I am acquainted with BILL DE MAR. I am told that he operates a mind-reading act at the Carousel Bar in Dallas, Texas. I have never known of this person, and to my knowledge, have never met him.

"I know of no connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY, or BILL DE MAR, and I have never been connected with any of them insofar as I know.

"During the time that I was connected with Civil Air Patrol, in 1955 or thereabouts, there was a limited amount of fire-arms training given ordinarily to the advanced students. This training was primarily on safety features and safe handling of a gun. A student of a CAP Squadron that had

been a member for a complete course would not have received enough training with firearms to enable him to develop any proficiency in the use of a gun, in my opinion. Instructions were never given, to my knowledge and recollection, to use a telescopic sight on a rifle. The guns used were generally fire-arms owned by the members themselves and for the most part this would mean .22 calibre rifles. I have no personal recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever being a member of any cadet class that I instructed and have no records or photographs which would establish that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been connected in any way with the CAP.

"I have for years been a student of hypnotism. From my study and knowledge of the effects of hypnotic induction and the subsequent hypnotic states, I do not believe it would be possible to induce a post-hypnotic suggestion, ordinarily, which would last long enough without a series of repeated suggestions, to enable an individual to commit a crime, especially one involving a series of discretionary judgements.

"I am acquainted with an individual named JACK S. MARTIN, SR. of 1311 N. Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. MARTIN has told me of how he has secured numerous honorary titles and degrees and has shown me certificates of them, which in my opinion are probably worthless. I myself have never sold or distributed any of these documents, and have no knowledge of BILL DE MAR or any information that he has any type of fraudulent medical or college degree.

"I realize that in the city of New Orleans my name has been associated with that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by certain persons. However, to the best of my recollection and belief I have never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

"I have personally typed this statement of two and a half pages and it is true and correct to the best of knowledge belief and recollection at this time."

/s/ "DAVID W. FERRIE"

"Wintess: REGIS L. KENNEDY, SA, FBI, New Orleans, La., 12/10/63."

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